REPORT

ON

THE CONDITION AND PROGRESS

OF THE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. MAZIERE BRADY,
VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, K.G.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Queen's University, Dublin Castle,
May 1, 1867.

May it please your Excellency,

In the absence of the Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, it becomes my duty as Vice-Chancellor, in compliance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Charter, to furnish to your Excellency the Report of the Condition and Progress of the University since the 1st April, 1866.

The General University Examinations during the period of this Report commenced on the 25th of September, and terminated on the 22nd of October, 1866. Examinations for Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine were also held in June, and First University Examinations in Arts and Engineering were also held in April. At these various Examinations 353 Candidates presented themselves. Lists of those App. II. who were successful are annexed, and a List of the Students Matriculated in the University since the first of October last.

In addition to these Examinations for Members of the University, Examinations of Candidates who are not Members were held in the month of June. Thirty-three Candidates presented themselves for the Certificates awarded at these Examinations. Lists App. II. of those who were successful are annexed.

The principal public meeting of the University, to confer degrees and diplomas, and distribute prizes, and which your Excellency was pleased to honour with your presence, was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, on the 11th of October last. An account of App. I. the proceedings is appended to this Report.

Her Majesty having been pleased by her Royal Letter, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1866, to declare that the Queen's University in Ireland should have power to grant to any person who might have matriculated therein, and who might be deemed qualified by the Senate to obtain the same, all such or any of the degrees or distinctions which by Her Charter of the 8th of October, in the 28th year of Her Reign, the University was empowered to grant, notwithstanding that such persons may not have matriculated in any of the Queen's Colleges, Belfast, Cork, or Galway, or passed any of their studies therein, Her Majesty's Letters Patent for a Supplemental Charter to the effect of Her said Letter were accordingly passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, on the 25th day of June, and the same having been taken into consideration by the Senate, it was agreed by the majority of that body, at a meeting held for the purpose, on the 6th day of October last, that the said Supplemental Charter should be accepted, and the same was accordingly accepted by the Senate.

A Committee of that body was appointed at the meeting to prepare a report for the consideration of the Senate as to the proper mode of carrying the Charter into effect. The Committee having approved of certain rules and regulations prescribing the course to be pursued by the students proceeding under the provisions of the new Charter, these rules and regulations were approved of by the Senate on the 15th day of November, 1866.

App. V. A Copy of the said Supplemental Charter, and also a copy of App. VII. these rules and regulations, are appended to this Report.

Further proceedings on the part of the Senate to carry out the provisions of the new Charter were stayed by an injunction order made by the Master of Rolls on the 3rd day of December, 1866, in a cause petition suit instituted by three Graduates of the University, in which they controverted the power of the Senate to act upon their said acceptance of the new Charter, and contended that such acceptance was not in itself sufficient to entitle them to proceed under the Charter.

The Senate being advised by Counsel that they had power so to accept the said Charter and to act thereon, took defence to the said cause petition, which was heard by the Master of the Rolls early in the month of February, 1867, and on the 6th of April his Honor pronounced judgment, dismissing the petition with costs, being of opinion that the petitioners had no interest in respect of which they were entitled to sustain their suit.

In the Charter of 1864, of which a copy was printed in the Appendix of my Report for the year 1864–65, it was provided that a Convocation of the University should assemble annually; but it was further provided that this enactment should not take effect until the issue of a Royal Warrant signifying Her Majesty's further pleasure. Her Majesty was pleased to issue this Warrant, of which App. VI. a copy is appended, on the 25th of September last, and the first annual meeting of Convocation took place accordingly on the 12th of October, when James Wilson, esq., LL.D., was elected Clerk of Convocation, and David Ross, esq., LL.D., was elected a member of the Senate of the University, in the room of the Right Honorable Thomas Baron Monteagle, deceased, in accordance with the provisions of the said Charter of 1864.

The following papers are also annexed for your Excellency's information:—

App. III. The Estimate for the year.

App. IV. The Cash Account for the year.

App. VIII. A Return of the several Meetings of the Senate since my last Report.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's

Obedient and faithful Servant,

MAZIERE BRADY,

Vice-Chancellor.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

Appendix.

I.
Public Meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING of the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND, held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, on the 11th October, 1866.

AFTER the close of the examinations of the year 1866, a public meeting of the Queen's University was held in Dublin Castle, on the 11th October, 1866, for conferring degrees, diplomas, and prizes.

A large number of distinguished persons having taken their places in the Examination Hall, the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University, the Professors and Examiners, and the Candidates, entered it in procession.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR opened the meeting with the following address:—

At this annual meeting to confer the degrees and honors of the Queen's University in Ireland, I have the satisfaction of stating that our examinations of the current year have been attended by the largest number of candidates from the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway that has ever come before us since the establishment of the University. Forty students seeking the degree of Doctor in Medicine out of a total number of forty-nine candidates have satisfied the examiners of their competency to hold that degree. Of these twelve were admitted to it at a meeting of the Senate in the month of June; the remaining twenty-eight are to be admitted to-day. Several Doctors of Medicine of this and former years have been also admitted to the degree of Master in Surgery. Seventy-nine medical students out of ninety-one candidates have passed the first examination in that faculty; twenty Bachelors of Arts, the total number of the candidates, have entitled themselves to the degree of Master, and fifty-three students out of fifty-nine candidates have passed the examination for that of Bachelor on answering of a most superior character. One Graduate of the University has obtained admission to the degree of Bachelor of Law. The diploma in Civil Engineering is to be given to twelve students, and to one has been awarded the diploma of Elementary Law. The first examination in Arts has been passed by fifty-one students, of whom a large proportion have also passed for this degree at the recent examinations, and the others will, I trust, in a future year successfully complete their academical career by obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the concluding examination. The middle class examinations, instituted by the University for young persons not connected with the Queen's Colleges, have been attended this year by thirty-three, of whom, however, I regret to say, only twelve were declared qualified to pass. The success of the students of the Queen's Colleges in competitive examinations for the public service, which, on former occasions of this nature, I was happy to be able to bring under public notice, has been further illustrated in the current year. I read from a list which has been handed to me by our Secretary:—

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. R. Lowther, Foreman Bachelor, obtained fourth place at the Indian Civil Service competition, and Mr. Hugh M'Laren Smith, who now takes the degree of Bachelor, obtained the sixteenth place. There were fifty vacancies this year, for which there were 236 competitors.

INDIAN ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hannon and Mr. Dooley, Bachelor and Civil Engineer, have obtained places in the Engineering Department by competition.

CEYLON CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Reid, M.A., and Mr. Conolly, M.A., obtained respectively first and second places of the six thrown open to public competition this year.

Mr. Busteed, Bachelor, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the office of Judge of Madras.

Mr. Norton, Bachelor, has been appointed by the Colonial Secretary Judge of the Superior Court of British Guinea.

Mr. Lambert, Bachelor, has been appointed by the Colonial Secretary third Master in the Royal School of Trinidad.

Mr. Wood, Bachelor, has obtained by competition the post of Inspector of National Schools.

Mr. Browne, M.D., obtained first place at the army medical examination. Mr. Collins also obtained a first place at the army medical examination this year. Mr. Comerford, M.D., also obtained a first place at the same examination this year. Several of these examinations were held within the year.

Several minor appointments in the Constabulary of Ireland and in other branches of the public service have been won in competition by graduates and students of the Queen's University.

Two *ad eundem* degrees and two honorary degrees are to be conferred, which have been sanctioned by the Senate. The prizes founded by Sir Robert Peel were successfully competed for. It is very gratifying to find so many students of the Queen's Colleges thus seeking and attaining to the high standard of mental cultivation—classical, scientific, and professional—prescribed by our University ordinances for the respective stages of our degrees—a standard which, I believe, is well and judiciously observed by the distinguished class of Examiners by whom it is applied in their several departments. But to those who know the qualifications, the learning, the ability, and the zeal of the Professors, who, in their respective Colleges conduct the courses of education, this success cannot be matter of surprise. And in so speaking I but claim for them what they eminently deserve—the approval and the esteem of all who in the several relations of life have practically to consider the value of sound collegiate education. On the present occasion, however, I cannot confine my attention exclusively to those institutions. Hitherto the ministration and powers of the Queen's University in relation to academic degrees have been confined to students educated wholly or in part in those three provincial Colleges. But even as to the Colleges themselves, excellent and valuable as they are, it has been truly observed in this hall on a former occasion by Sir Robert Peel, that their educational influences are almost entirely limited to the immediate districts in which they are situated. So that while we have Ulster, Munster and Connaught provided with collegiate education, we find the metropolitan province of Leinster and the capital of Ireland entirely unprovided with those academic advantages which the youth of Ireland justly and properly claim. How far any future arrangements may be devised to meet completely this acknowledged deficiency, it will be for the Government and statesmen of the empire to consider. One step, however, towards the more extensive acquisition of University degrees has been taken since we last assembled here by those who lately administered the affairs of the country, in advising her Majesty to grant a supplemental charter, enabling us to confer those degrees on all students properly qualified under such regulations as may be established—although they may not have pursued their studies in either of the provincial Colleges. It is not my intention now to enter on any controversial, religious, or political topics, which may have been or may be agitated or discussed in relation to this matter. This is not the place nor is this the occasion for the introduction of such topics or such discussions. I shall confine myself,

Appendix. I. Public Meeting.

in the few observations I think it necessary to make, as rigorously as the subject will admit of to a short and simple statement of the general nature of the change which the charter is designed to effect, and of the circumstances which have led to its being conceded. By this supplemental charter, then, the power of obtaining the important title of a University degree is now liberated from all local restrictions, and freely opened under the guidance of an Irish University to all her Majesty's subjects, in whatever seminary of learning they may be educated, subject only to the regulations of that one controlling body under whose authority and in whose halls they will, from time to time, be brought together for the requisite examinations. For more than 250 years the University of Trinity College possessed a monopoly of the power of granting such degrees. This monopoly was put an end to by the institution of the Queen's University in 1840, but the jurisdiction of this University being restricted to those who might pursue their studies in the three provincial colleges, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, there has grown up under it also an exclusive system—a second monopoly, which it has been the design of her gracious Majesty, in her desire to provide for the wants and rights of all her subjects, to remove by the enlarged provisions of the supplemental charter. The like privilege and like freedom exist in England, under the comprehensive provisions of the charters of the University of London, and the want of such extension of rights to the students of Irish institutions, other than the Queen's Colleges, has long been shown by the fact that from many of such institutions those educated in them have to seek and have sought for and obtained the London degrees, instead of having Irish degrees attainable in their native land, and from an Irish University. The inconvenience, the trouble, the anomaly of this condition of things have been and are too manifest to need further observation. Much, no doubt, has been and may be said of the benefits and the advantages of the united education provided in the Queen's Colleges. I do not underrate it. I have long been their most anxious supporter and advocate, and if on any ground on none more than on the fact that in them the united secular education of young men of all classes and all religious persuasions was so well established and so steadily pursued. But time and public opinion and the progress of events will outgrow every worldly arrangement. Local in position and restricted, as they are, to provincial districts, it is felt that those Colleges have not sufficed for all the demands of those who are seeking through many parts of Ireland, and are entitled to seek, collegiate education and university distinctions, while the high aspirations of many religious bodies have influenced them to provide institutions for the educational training of their youthful members, which, in the holy depths of a conscientious conviction, they deem more fitted than these Colleges for the inculcation of distinctive faith and religious character. While I retain my own opinion in their favour, and my decided preference for the more liberal system of united education under which our provincial Colleges have been conducted, I still find it to be unjust, I believe it to be impossible, in the present condition of this country, and looking to the number of its educational establishments growing up in every quarter, to longer uphold any exclusive system, any monopoly in regard to the conferring of University degrees. Whether a change should be effected by the establishment of a third University, or by an enlargement of the powers of this, some such change appears to have been by very many thought necessary and inevitable, and that necessity was strongly urged on the then existing Government; and, on the occasion of our assembling in this hall last year, the Lord Lieutenant, then Lord Wodehouse, in addressing us at the close of the proceedings of the day, after expressing his high approval of the

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Queen's Colleges, and his own opinion of the advantages of united education, stated that the Government had under their consideration a plan for extending and, in some degree, modifying this University, so as to afford the benefit of its degrees to those who have not been educated in those Colleges, as being demanded by the genius of our institutions and the principles of our Government. That modification is contained in the supplemental charter to which I have referred. I close these brief and necessarily imperfect observations on this subject as I began them. I have observed on the existing condition of our University and its inadequacy to meet the growing demand for the means of obtaining academical degrees by all our fellow-subjects entitled to claim them, and thus so far exhibit the reasons why some such change was desired and became inevitable. How far the granting of this charter may have been the best step to have taken—how far it may answer its design—how it may affect at all or more than any other plan would do the condition of the provincial Colleges, or the numbers of those who might resort to them, these and other questions of opinion and debate, or of mere conjecture and speculation to which the subject has given or may give rise—I leave to be discussed in other places and to be proved in other times, and I proceed without further comment to the business of the day, the conferring on the students now before us the degrees and diplomas of the Queen's University, in the absence of our Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who honours our meeting with his presence, has condescended to accede to my request that he would be pleased to deliver to the candidates for honors the medals and prizes to which they have been declared entitled.

The Vice-Chancellor then proceeded to confer the degrees and diplomas.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was graciously pleased to distribute the medals and prizes.

The ceremony having concluded, the VICE-CHANCELLOR said—

My Lord,—It is now my agreeable office to return to your Excellency, on behalf of the Senate of the Queen's University, as well as of the Presidents and Professors of our Colleges, and the Students who are assembled on the present occasion, our grateful acknowledgments and thanks for the honour you have conferred on us by your presence on this occasion, and the condescending part you have been pleased to take in our proceedings. We are also indebted to your kind consideration for the privilege of conducting our examinations, and holding our annual assembly in this spacious hall. At some future period we may hope that her Majesty's Viceroy will on similar occasions confer on our body the still higher distinction of allowing them to receive him in a building appropriated as the seat of the University, of which we hope soon to witness the commencement. The sum of seven thousand pounds was voted for this purpose in the last session of Parliament. I believe that a fitting site for the structure is on the point of being selected, and the work will be begun. Should the sum already voted prove inadequate to its completion, I feel confident that we may rest on your Excellency's good wishes in recommending to Her Majesty's Government the sanction of a more liberal grant. From our first institution we have thus been favoured at our annual meetings by the presence and encouragement of the Queen's representative in Ireland, and it much enhances our estimate of the value of the similar honour now conferred upon us by your Excellency, that it is accorded by a nobleman long connected with Ireland by so many associations, and whom we very confidently believe to be possessed of the best intentions, and animated by the strongest desires to promote the interests of her people, to give encouragement to every institution designed for their benefit, and to

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I.
Public Meeting.

sanction every proposition which may tend to compose their differences, to satisfy their just claims wherever they may yet admit of statesmanlike concession, and to give full contentment to all the masses of her population.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant then rose and said—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I receive with pleasure and gratitude the compliment which has been so obligingly proposed by you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and conferred on the part of the Senate. I receive it with the more gratification, as this is necessarily the first time I have had the honour of being present on this interesting occasion, and, consequently, I have not those antecedent claims to your cordiality and good will which some of my predecessors have been fortunate enough to possess. But I may, perhaps, be allowed, as was kindly observed by the Vice-Chancellor, to claim this much on my own behalf, that though hitherto I have not been officially connected with the great centres of education in Ireland, yet the intimate and hereditary connection and interest I have had in the welfare of this country have ever made me watch with a deeper interest than common those seats of learning to whose academic instruction are confided the youth of Ireland. In addressing you for the first time in this hall, which has so often echoed, on similar occasions of this nature, to the polished eloquence of a Carlisle, the chivalrous accents of an Eglinton, and the statesmanlike views of a Kimberley, I cannot but pause with a mournful remembrance that, in little more than one short decade from the time of the first institution of your Colleges, two of those honoured names I have mentioned—the eloquent and the chivalrous—have passed away. The interest, however, which they displayed in your University has not been in vain; for I must be allowed to congratulate you upon the evidences we have seen to-day, as well as from the able report of the Vice-Chancellor, of successful cultivation in the most important branches of classical, scientific, and literary education, and which, in an institution whose youth has hardly yet matured the bone and sinew which time has given to her elder sister, bears the strongest testimony to the abilities, learning, and teaching of its professors. I have watched with the greatest interest the discussions which have taken place relative to the proposed changes in this University which have been alluded to by the Vice-Chancellor. The subject is one of deep importance, not only to the future of this institution, but to the cause of education in Ireland. On such an occasion as this, it would be manifestly improper in me to offer any opinion which could have the effect of provoking discussion upon a subject on which so much diversity of opinion exists. I regret to observe that some acrimony has hitherto marked the discussions on this subject, which is one that ought to be approached without any angry feeling. Our object should be carefully to consider by what means the blessings of a liberal education could best be extended to the youth of this country. Schools, colleges, universities are but the means to an end, and that end culminates in whatever is the most successful and acceptable means for the diffusion of education through the country. For this reason the Government of which I am a member have wholly abstained from taking any part in the discussions that have arisen. We have studiously refrained, both in Parliament and elsewhere, from exerting any influence over any one in this matter. Political influence in the Senate we have none; for, with one or two exceptions, the members of that body profess political principles different from ours. Gentlemen, we shall continue in the same course. We hope to derive much instruction from the public discussion about to take place in convocation, as well as from the able criticisms which those discussions will doubtless elicit from the public press. With that view, I did not

Appendix. I. Public Meeting.

hesitate, in conformity with the provisions of your charter, to apply for the Queen's letter authorising Convocation to constitute itself a deliberative body, and when the time comes, as soon as it will, when this important subject is discussed in Parliament, the Government and the representatives of the people will have, in their endeavours to come to a right decision, the assistance of the ablest and wisest among those who have devoted their time and care to the consideration of this subject. Let me, however, strongly urge you not to allow this to be made a party question. It is a matter which men of all parties ought to be able to approach without reference to party politics. The Government has no wish but to support such measures as will make this, and kindred institutions, more subservient to the great cause of education, and more generally acceptable to the great majority of the people of this country. I may now refer to a point which has been ably alluded to by the Vice-Chancellor, I mean that, whereas this University can at present claim no local habitation as its home, it would be very desirable that we could see the liberal grant, which I believe Parliament is disposed to accord, applied in the appropriate channel of a dignified residence for the Irish muse, which now wanders uncertain between the sunny shores of Cork, the Atlantic-swept walls of Galway, and the industrial atmosphere of Belfast to take refuge in those halls; rather suited, perhaps, for festive scenes than for the graver and more august congress of learning. And, now, let me turn to those in whom in this day's proceedings is centred the largest amount of interest and hopeful promise, I mean the young men who have this day received their well-merited rewards in degrees, diplomas, and honors. To those I would strongly urge the importance of not relaxing those efforts which to-day have placed them above their fellows. Let your object be in afterlife, as it has been during your academic course, to relax no effort, to spare no exertion, to omit no opportunity in the pursuit and attainment of excellence in whatever may be the path your future career may tend. Cultivate the axiom of the greatest and truest of classic poets, as far as in you lies—

Αἶεν ἀριστυειν, και υπειροχον ἔμμεναι αλλων.

And rely upon this, that whether success attends your path, or whether the more common lot of humanity, where all do not draw prizes, be yours, the knowledge that you have used the abilities and the opportunities that Providence has given you, to the best advantage, will be a lasting source not only of additional satisfaction in success, but of consolation under defeat. May I yet add one word more, in the hope that the friendly rivalries of your college time may be the type of the more earnest and serious encounters of your afterlife; and that, as we have seen year by year, the barriers that fence in the separation of nations disappears under the influence of a common civilization, without infringing on their distinctive character, so may it be your lot, as pioneers of the science, the learning, and the instruction of a new generation, to be able, while conscientiously adhering to your own opinions and tenets, whatever they may be, yet to soften and dissipate some of the barriers of prejudice and party feeling, by the friendly rivalries, and varied, yet united, interest of a common nationality. I now take my leave of you, trusting that happiness, success, and the rewards of virtue well earned may attend your future career.

The proceedings then terminated.

APPENDIX II.

DEGREES, CERTIFICATES, AND HONORS CONFERRED IN 1866.

Appendix.
II.
Degrees, Certificates, and Honors, 1866.

DEGREES.

The Degree of M.D.

THIRD CLASS.

Names.	College.
Gray, George, . . .	Belfast.

UNCLASSED.

Names.	College.
Anderson, John Albert .	Belfast.
Baldwin, Henry Schofield, .	Galway & Belfast.
Carmichael, Thomas, . .	Belfast.
Clarke, Thompson R. . .	Galway.
Clerke, Thomas St. John, .	Cork.
Collins, William, . .	Cork.
Conolly, James, B.A., . .	Galway.
Conway, John Kelly, . .	Galway.
Cuningham, John Snow Allen, ...	Galway.
Davis, George M'Bride, .	Belfast.
Dickson, James Reid, . .	Belfast.
Gibson, Georgo J. . .	Cork.
Gorham, Anthony, . .	Galway.
Greene, Joseph Reay, Honoris Causâ.	
Heron, Alexander, B.A., .	Belfast.
Johnston, David, . .	Belfast.
M'Alevy, Robert Peel, .	Belfast.
M'Clement, Frederick, .	Belfast.
Macaulay, John, . . .	Belfast.
Maher, Newenham, . .	Galway.
Morgan, Hickman, . .	Cork.
Mullan, Andrew, M.A. .	Belfast & Cork.
Nelson, Edwin Field, . .	Belfast.
O'Connor, John, . . .	Cork.
O'Connor, William Arthur,	Cork.
O'Connor, Daniel . .	Cork.
Parke, Samuel, . . .	Belfast.
Power, Robert Vincent, B.A.	Cork.
Ritchie, James Hutton, .	Belfast.
Ross, John Ralph, B.A., .	Galway & Belfast.
Saunderson, James Edward, B.A., ...	Galway.
Sharpe, William, . .	Belfast & Galway.
Stephens, William, . .	Galway.
Stoker, William Thornley, .	Galway.
Townsend, Edmond, B.A., .	Cork.
Warren, William Henry, .	Galway.
Wood, George Vesey, . .	Galway, Cork & Belfast.
Wylie, William, . . .	Belfast.
Young, Alexander, . .	Belfast.

The Degree of M.CH.

Names.	College.
Clarke, Thompson R. . .	Galway.
Collins, William, . .	Cork.
Gibson, George J., . .	Cork.
Davis, George M'Bride, .	Belfast.
Delany, Barry, M.D., . .	Cork.
Filson, Alexander, B.A, M.D.,	Belfast.
Gray, George, . . .	Belfast.
Kennedy, John, M.D., .	Belfast.
Lupton, Henry, M.D., . .	Galway.
M'Cloy, John Wilson, M.D.,	Belfast.
M'Sheehy, Edward Louis, M.D., ...	Cork.
Mansfield, Pierce, B.A., M.D.,	Cork.
Mulligan, John W., M.D., .	Belfast.
O'Connor, John, . . .	Cork,
O'Connor, William Arthur,	Cork,
Ratton, James J. Louis, M.D.,	Cork.
Ritchie, James Hutton, .	Belfast.
Saunderson, James Edward, M.D., ...	Galway.
Townsend, Edmond, B.A., .	Cork.
Wood, George Vesey, M.D. .	Galway, Cork, & Belfast.

The Degree of M.A.

FIRST CLASS.

Chambers, Robt. M'Crea,	First in Ancient Classics, ...	Belfast.
Dill, Samuel Marcus, .	First in Experimental Science, . . .	Belfast.
M'Dermott, John, .	First in Ancient Classics, ...	Belfast.
Moorhead, William Robt.	First in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Economy,	Galway.
Sharkey, Edmund de la Garde.	First in Modern Languages, . . .	Galway.
Shaw, James Johnston, .	First in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Economy,	
Wallace, John Beattie, .	First in Experimental Science, . .	Belfast.

Appendix.

II.
Degrees,
Certificates,
and Honors,
1866.

SECOND CLASS.

Names.		College.
Dick, James,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast & Galway.
Evans, Richardson,	Second in English, History, and Pol. Economy,	Cork.
Graham, Thomas S.,	Second in Logic, Metaphysics, and History,	Belfast.
Moore, William Hamilton Dobbin.	Second in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Economy,	Belfast.
Wilson, Edward D. J.	Second in English, History, and Pol. Economy,	Cork.
Wilson, William Nesbitt,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.

THIRD CLASS.

Andrews, Samuel,	Third in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Belfast.
Dobbin, William,	Third in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Wilson, John,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Belfast & Galway.

UNCLASSED.

Fleming, David,		Belfast.
Hill, William James,		Belfast.
Rea, George T.,		Belfast.
Scott, Charles,		Belfast.
Townsend, Edward, M.A.,	University of Dublin, *ad eundem*.	

The Degree of LL.B.

Graham, Patrick John, LL.B., University of Dublin, *ad eundem*.

The Degree of B.A.

FIRST CLASS.

Bottomley, James Thos.,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Greer, Thomas,	First in Natural Science,	Belfast.
Hall, John Carey,	First in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
Jamison, J. Watson,	First in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Torrens, James,	First in Ancient Classics, and First in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy,	Belfast.

SECOND CLASS.

Carlile, James Martin,	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Hewitt, John,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Hoctor, William Francis,	Second in Experimental Science,	Galway.
Holmes, Robert A. K.	Second in Modern Languages,	Belfast.
Hughes, William,	Second in Modern Languages,	Galway.
M'Callum, John,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
M'Mordie, William,	Second in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Economy,	Belfast.
MacSwinney, Robert F.	Second in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Martin, James,	Second in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Murphy, James Edward,	Second in English, History, and Political Economy,	
Newsome, James Clarence,	Second in Ancient Classics,	Belfast.
O'Connor, Thomas P.	Second in Modern Languages,	Galway.
Sandiford, Thomas H.	Second in Experimental Science,	Cork.
Smith, Hugh M'Laren,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.
Young, Samuel,	Second in Mathematical Science,	Belfast.

THIRD CLASS.

Burke, John,	Third in Mathematical Science,	Cork.
Burke, Michael,	Third in Ancient Classics,	
Clancy, John J.,	Third in Ancient Classics,	Galway.
Gamble, John,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Belfast.
Johnston, William M.,	Third in Logic, Metaph., and Pol. Economy,	Galway.
Killen, John M.,	Third in English, History, and Political Economy,	Galway.
Mills, John William,	Third in English, Logic, and Metaphysics,	Cork.
O'Neill, Richard Francis,	Third in English, Logic, and History,	Cork.
Russell, Charles C.,	Third in Experimental Science,	Belfast.
Wallace, William;	Third in Logic, History, and Pol. Economy,	Belfast.

UNCLASSED.

Names.	Colleges.	Names.	Colleges.
Anderson, Walter,	Belfast.	M'Crackea, John A.,	Belfast.
Browne, David G.	Belfast.	M'Cully, William John,	Galway.
Dale, Andrew B.,	Cork.	M'Kenzie, Matthew B.,	Belfast.
Dickey, Conly,	Galway.	M'Kinstry, Joseph,	Belfast.
Dickey, David,	Belfast.	Mitchell, James,	Belfast.
Drinan, Charles,	Cork.	Roche, Francis,	Cork.
Fleck, James,	Belfast.	Scott, James,	Belfast.
Foley, John,	Cork.	Smyth, Thomas Ekin,	Belfast.
Gillespie, Robert,	Belfast.	Stewart, James,	
Gregg, Thomas,	Belfast.	Stewart, Washington S.,	Belfast.
Hamilton, Alfred F.,	Belfast.	West, Thomas,	Cork.
Kane, John,	Belfast.		

Diploma in Civil Engineering.

FIRST CLASS.

Jones, John H.,	Cork.
Wallace, John B., B.A.,	Belfast.

SECOND CLASS.

Lynham, William P.,	Galway.
Macurdy, John,	Belfast.

THIRD CLASS.

Anglin, Samuel,	Cork.
King, Robert,	Cork.
Sanders, Richard B.,	Belfast.

UNCLASSED.

Clanchy, J. E.,	
Haynes, Edward W.,	Cork.
M'Carty, Philip W. W.,	Cork.
Watt, Robert,	Belfast.
Weldon, George,	Cork.

Diploma in Elementary Law.

SECOND CLASS.

Wood, Richard John,	Cork.

Exhibitions founded by Public Subscription.

The following Exhibitioners have fulfilled the conditions which entitle them to the Second or Third instalments of their Exhibitions :—

Names.	Condition.	Exhibition Awarded.
Evans, Richardson,	M.A.,	October, 1863.
Shaw, James Johnston,	M.A.,	October, 1863.
Wilson, Edward D. J.,	M.A.,	October, 1864.
Wilson, W. N.,	M.A.,	October, 1864.
Torrens, James,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1864.
M'Mordie, William,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1864.
Hughes, William,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1865.
MacSwinney, Robert F.,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1865.
Murphy, James E.,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1865.
Newsome, James Clarence,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1865.
Smith, Hugh M'L.,	B.A., with Honors,	October, 1865.
Lynham, William P.,	C.E., with Honors,	October, 1865.

First University Examination in Arts (Supplementary), April, 1866.

Names.	College.
Brooke, John,	Galway.
Dicky, Conly,	Galway & Belfast.
Gillespie, Robert,	Belfast.
Jamison, James Watson,	Belfast.
M'Fadden, James Hunter,	Cork.
O'Neill, Richard Francis,	Cork.
Russell, Charles Coffey,	Belfast.

First University Examination in Arts, October, 1866.

With Honors:

FIRST CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

Names.		College.
MacAulay, Coleman Patrick,		Galway.
Monteath, James,	Nearly equal,	Belfast.
Wylie, James Owens,		Belfast.
Morrow, Robert,		Belfast.
Craig, John Walker,		Belfast.
Anglin, Arthur Henry,	Nearly equal,	Cork.
Brooke, John William,		Galway.
Hamilton, Samuel Munce,		Belfast.
Fitzgerald, William George,	Equal,	Cork.
Ward, Peter,		Galway.

SECOND CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

Bell, William John,	Belfast.
M'Mordie, Hans,	Belfast.

THIRD CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

Ronan, Stephen,		Cork.
Maguire, Thomas,	Nearly equal,	Galway.
Hamilton, Benjamin,		Cork.
Hamilton, John Sinclair,		Belfast.
Wilson, John,		Belfast.
O'Driscoll, John,		Cork.
Hamilton, William Weir,	Equal,	Belfast.
Moloney, Michael,		Cork.
Walshe, Michael,		Galway.
Gillespie, Michael,	Nearly equal,	Galway.
Guy, James M'F.,		Belfast.
Wylle, Robert Beattie,		Belfast.
Agnew, Samuel,		Belfast & Galway.

UNCLASSED CANDIDATES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Names.	College.	Names.	College.
Alexander, Thomas,	Belfast.	M'Gowan, William,	Belfast.
Buicke, John James,	Belfast.	M'Knight, Roger B.,	Belfast.
Burnett, Lawson,	Belfast.	Power, Thomas,	Cork.
Charles, John James,	Belfast.	Prenter, Samuel,	Belfast.
Frame, Robert,	Belfast.	Pyper, James,	Belfast.
Gillman, Thomas Henry,	Cork.	Russell, Francis,	Belfast.
Gray, Elder,	Belfast.	Skelly, William,	Belfast.
Johnston, James,	Belfast.	Taylor, David Alexander,	Belfast.
Lecky, Alexander G.,	Belfast.	Thomson, William,	Galway.
Legate, George William,	Galway.	White, Patrick William,	Belfast.

First University Examination in Medicine.

SECOND CLASS.

Charles, Thomas W.,	Belfast.

THIRD CLASS.

Newsam, William F.,	Cork.
Price, Gordon,	Belfast.
Price, William,	Belfast.
Saunderson, William H., M.A.,	Galway.

Appendix.

II.
Degrees, Certificates, and Honors, 1866.

UNCLASSED.

Names.	College.
Anderson, Isaac Henry,	Belfast.
Anthony, Mark Edward,	Cork.
Barry, John,	Cork.
Bennett, William Fuller,	Cork.
Boyd, John Stewart,	Belfast & Galway.
Carmichael, Thomas,	Cork.
Chatterton, James,	Cork.
Corbett, Robert Delacour,	Cork.
Core, William Scott,	Belfast.
Crowley, Timothy,	Cork.
Cuningham, Jno. Snow Allen,	Galway.
Davy, Francis A.,	Galway.
De Meric, Eugene Victor,	Galway.
Dobbin, William,	Belfast.
Donovan, John,	Cork.
Donovan, Humphrey J., B.A.,	Cork.
Dundee, John,	Belfast.
Duke, Alexander William,	Galway.
Dunlop, James,	Belfast.
Fisher, James William,	Cork.
Fitzgerald, Edmund Maur.,	Cork.
Fitzpatrick, John Francis,	Cork.
Fleming, Robert Gage,	Belfast.
Greany, Michael Upington,	Cork.
Hamilton, Eugene,	Cork.
Hadley, George Percival,	Belfast.
Heap, Charles Sidney,	Cork.
Heron, Alexander,	Belfast.
Horgan, Matthew,	Cork.
Hunter, Robert,	Belfast.
Jennings, John,	Cork.
Jones, Leslie,	Cork.
Kean, Hugh Joseph,	Cork.
Keays, Christr. William,	Cork.
Lindsay, Joseph, B.A.	Belfast.
Lynam, Terence J. A.,	Galway.
Lyons, Frederick,	Cork.
Lumsden, Thomas,	Cork.
M'Mahon, Michael,	Galway.
MacAuliffe, Tim. Brown,	Cork.
M'Conaghey, Charles,	Galway.
M'Conaghey, William,	Galway.
M'Kee, David,	Belfast.
Malone, John,	Galway.
Martin, Patrick.	Cork.
Martin, John W.,	Galway.
Nason, John N.,	Cork.
O'Brien, Richard.	Cork.
O'Brien, James Joseph,	Cork.
O'Connor, Daniel,	Cork.
Pegum, Thomas,	Cork.
Purcell, Charles Gore,	Cork.
Robinson, William,	Cork.
Ross, John Ralph,	Galway.
Roche, Francis.	Cork.
Ryan, Richard,	Cork.
Ritchie, James Hutton,	Belfast.
Sandiford, Thomas Henry,	Cork.
Sisk, John,	Cork.
Stephens, William,	Galway.
Sugars, John C.,	Galway.
Thompson, Geo. William,	Belfast.
Trimble, James.	Belfast.
Trousdell, Alexander.	Cork.
Ward, Michael Francis,	Galway.
Young, Alexander,	Belfast.

First University Examination in Engineering, October, 1866.

FIRST CLASS.

Hughes, William, B.A., ... Galway.

SECOND CLASS.

M'Mordie, David, } Equal, ... { Belfast.
Thornhill, Joseph H., } { Cork.
Martin, James H., ... Belfast.

THIRD CLASS.

M'Kinney, Hugh Griffin, ... Belfast.

UNCLASSED.

Names.	College.
Belcher, Thomas,	Cork.
Clinch, Patrick Joseph,	Galway.
Davy, Alfred,	Galway.
French, Robert,	Cork.
Good, William,	Cork.
Large, Townsend,	Cork.
Martin, Francis,	Cork.
Thompson, Robert A.,	Cork.

EXHIBITIONS FOUNDED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

Exhibitions have been awarded to the following Gentlemen at the First University Examination of the year 1866:—

I.—AT FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Anglin, Arthur Henry, First from Queen's College, Cork; £20 a-year for three years.
MacAulay, Coleman P., First from Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for three years.
Monteath, James, First from Queen's College, Belfast; £20 a-year for three years.

Appendix.

II.
Degrees,
Certificates,
and Honors,
1865.

Brooke, William, Second from Queen's College, Galway; £15 a-year for three years.

Fitzgerald, William George, Second from Queen's College, Cork; £15 a-year for three years.

Wylie, James Owens, Second from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for three years.

Morrow, Robert, Third from Queen's College, Belfast; £15 a-year for the first; £15 for the second year; and £10 a-year for the third year.

Anglin, Arthur Henry, First in Mathematical Science, Queen's College, Cork; £10 a-year for three years.

Craig, John Walker, First in Ancient Classics, Queen's College, Belfast; £10 a-year for three years.

II.—AT FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

Hughes, William, B.A., Queen's College, Galway; £20 a-year for two years.

Prize Essays.

Prizes open to Graduates and Undergraduates.

First Prize.—Essay signed "Ibrahim."

Houston, Thomas, M.A.,	Belfast.

Second Prize.—Essay signed "Φιλέλλην."

Wilson, E. D. J., B.A.,	Cork.

Prize open to Undergraduates in Medicine.

Prize Essay, signed "An Inquirer."

Buckley, D. F., B.A.,	Cork.

Prizes Awarded at Entrance Examination.

October, 1866.

De Zouche, J.,	First in English Composition,	Galway.
Magill, James,	First in English Composition,	Cork.
Stack, Edward,	First in English Composition,	Belfast.
Drury, H. D.,	First in Geometry,	Galway.
M'Mordie, Robert J.,	First in Geometry,	Belfast.
Mahony, J.,	First in Geometry,	Cork.
Egan, P.,	Second in English Composition,	Galway.
Halliday, John Thomas,	Second in English Composition,	Belfast.
Heazle, Henry C.,	Second in English Composition,	Cork.
Glover, R. S.,	Second in Geometry,	Galway.
Parkes, R.,	Second in Geometry,	Cork.
Scott, Ross,	Second in Geometry,	Belfast.

Students Matriculated since October 1, 1866.

Names.	College.	Names.	College.
Agnew, Thomas,	Belfast.	Browne, Samuel Haslett,	Belfast.
Alexander, William,	Belfast.	Brown, Sidney,	Cork.
Allison, Hazlett,	Belfast.	Burke, Richard C.,	Cork.
Anderson, Richard John,	Belfast.	Byraus, John,	Belfast.
Arnold, Howard,	Belfast.	Carey, John L.,	Galway.
Bailey, William Henry,	Belfast.	Carson, James,	Belfast.
Baldwin, Robert W.,	Cork.	Charters, William E. D.,	Cork.
Barkley, George,	Belfast.	Chestnut, John,	Cork.
Barr, Alexander,	Belfast.	Cole, Richard,	Cork.
Barry, Robert,	Cork.	Colwell, John Torrens,	Belfast.
Beuagh, George,	Belfast.	Concannon, Patrick,	Galway.
Benson, Philip G.,	Cork.	Condon, Richard,	Galway.
Berryhill, Robert Henry,	Belfast.	Cosgrave, Daniel,	Galway.
Bingham, Edward,	Belfast.	Crowley, Timothy,	Cork.
Blake, Alfred,	Cork.	Cuppage, William B.,	Galway.
Bottomley, William,	Belfast.	Curtin, Cornelius,	Cork.
Boyd, Samuel Burnside,	Belfast.	Darcy, William,	Galway.
Browne, Fergus Malcolm,	Belfast.	Davis, Richard,	Belfast.

Appendix.

II.
Degrees, Certificates, and Honors, 1866.

Names.	College.
Dewar, Elliott Paxton,	Belfast.
De Zonche, Isaac,	Galway.
Dill, James,	Belfast.
Donovan, James,	Cork.
Doudon, Edward,	Galway.
Doyle, Patrick,	Belfast.
Drummond, Michael,	Galway.
Drury, Henry D.,	Galway.
Duncan, James W.,	Galway.
Egan, Francis,	Galway.
Elliott, James Kennedy,	Belfast.
Exham, Simeon H.,	Cork.
Faulkiner, George A.,	Galway.
Ffrench, Richard H.,	Galway.
Finucane, Michael,	Cork.
Fitzgerald, Maxwell,	Cork.
Flattery, John,	Galway.
Flood, Francis,	Galway.
Forsythe, Neill,	Belfast.
Fox, James J.	Cork.
Gallagher, Daniel,	Cork.
Garston, Norman,	Cork.
Gibson, Edmund,	Belfast.
Gillespie, James B.,	Belfast.
Glissan, Benjamin J.	Galway.
Glover, Ralph Francis,	Galway.
Glover, Ralph Stephen,	Galway.
Gordon, David,	Belfast.
Halliday, John Thomas,	Belfast.
Halliday, John,	Belfast.
Harbinson, Alexander,	Belfast.
Hart, Raphael,	Galway.
Harvey, John.	Belfast.
Harris, Alfred E.,	Cork.
Hayes, John K.,	Cork.
Heazle, Henry C.,	Cork.
Henderson, Archibald,	Belfast.
Henry, William,	Belfast.
Henry, William E.,	Galway.
Hill, James W. B.,	Cork.
Hill, Luke Mullock,	Belfast.
Hodges, Robert,	Belfast.
Holdbrook, John,	Cork.
Holland, James,	Cork.
Houston, Ring,	Belfast.
Hughes, William R.,	Cork.
Hunter, Scott,	Belfast.
Hunter, Robert Shaw,	Belfast.
Hurley, James,	Cork.
Ievers, Robert,	Galway.
Irwin, William S.,	Galway.
Irwine, Thomas,	Belfast.
Johnston, John,	Belfast.
Johnston, Thomas,	Belfast.
Johnston, William,	Belfast.
Jones, James,	Cork.
Keenan, Thomas,	Belfast.
Keers, Joseph Gideon,	Belfast.
Kelleher, Cornelius,	Cork.
Kelly, James P.,	Galway.
Keoghane, Timothy,	Cork.
Kepple, John,	Cork.
Kerr, James,	Belfast.
Kerr, Andrew,	Galway.
Laird, John,	Galway.
Laffan, George,	Cork.
Lane, John W. A.,	Belfast.
Lawrence, James,	Belfast.
Lawton, Michael,	Cork.
Legate, Charles James,	Belfast.
Lennon, John Luke Irwin,	Belfast.
Lowry, John,	Belfast.
Lundy, David,	Belfast.
Lyle, Thomas,	Belfast.
Lyons, Denis J.,	Cork.
M'Alery, William C.,	Belfast.
M'Auliffe, Joseph,	Cork.
M'Bride, Robert,	Belfast.
M'Conaghey, John,	Galway.
M'Clelland, Andrew,	Belfast.
M'Craith, Jeremiah,	Cork.
M'Carroll, Alexander,	Belfast.
M'Dowell, Joseph,	Belfast.
M'Harra. Hugh,	Belfast.
M'Kee, John.	Belfast.
M'Kee, Samuel,	Belfast.
Mackenzie, William G.,	Belfast.
M'Kinney, Samuel J. B.,	Galway.
Mackie, Henry,	Belfast.
M'Mordie, Robert James,	Belfast.
Magill, James,	Cork.
Mahony, John,	Cork.
Mark, Joseph,	Belfast.
Martin, John,	Cork.
Maunsell, John,	Belfast.
Maxwell, William John,	Belfast.
Megarry, James,	Belfast.
Mitchell, Robert,	Galway.
Muir, William,	Belfast.
Moffett, David,	Belfast.
Molloy, Oscar Frederick,	Belfast.
Moran, James,	Cork.
Moody, Joseph W.,	Belfast.
Moore, James Robert,	Galway.
Morrison, Andrew.	Belfast.
Morton, William Main,	Belfast.
Mowell, Richard,	Cork.
Murphy. Jeremiah E.,	Cork.
Murray, Wm. Wilkinson,	Belfast.
Neelon, William A.,	Galway.
Nevill, Thomas,	Cork.
Nunan, John M.,	Cork.
Nolan, Robert Howard,	Belfast.
O'Brien, Stephen C.,	Galway.
O'Brien, Patrick,	Cork.
O'Brien, Patrick C.,	Cork.
O'Connor, Paul A.,	Galway.
O'Connor, David W.,	Cork.
O'Flynn, Edward B.,	Galway.
O'Hagan, Patrick John,	Belfast.
O'Mullane, Eugene J.,	Cork.
Orchard, Wm. Patterson,	Belfast.
O'Shaughnessy, James,	Galway.
O'Shaughnessy, T. C. H.,	Galway.
Owen, Henderson,	Belfast.
Parks, Benjamin,	Cork.
Phillips, Exham,	Cork.
Power, James L.,	Cork.
Pye, Joseph P.,	Galway.
Quinton, John Henry,	Belfast.
Rentoul, John Lawrence,	Belfast.
Ring, James,	Cork.
Robertson, Joseph,	Belfast.
Rogers, Thomas,	Belfast.
Rothwell, Wm. Andrew,	Belfast.
Ryan, Thomas,	Galway.
Sadlier, Robert,	Galway.
Scott, Ross,	Belfast.

Appendix.

II.
Degrees, Certificates, and Honors, 1866.

Names.	College.
Sheedy, Patrick,	Cork.
Shekelton, Samuel B.,	Galway.
Shiel, William,	Belfast.
Smiley, William,	Belfast.
Smylie, John Dryden,	Belfast.
Smith, Alexander Thomas,	Belfast.
Smith, Robert,	Belfast.
Spearing, Andrew,	Cork.
Spring, Francis J. C.,	Cork.
Stack, Edward,	Belfast.
Stannisheet, Thomas D.,	Galway.
Steele, John W.,	Belfast.
Taylor, John,	Cork.
Taylor, William,	Cork.
Thompson, Samuel,	Belfast.
Thompson, Daniel,	Galway.
Todd, Robert,	Galway.
Tolerton, William,	Cork.
Tuite, Charles,	Galway.
Tuohy, Francis J.,	Cork.
Wadsworth, Charles,	Galway.
Wallace, Thomas,	Belfast.
Warnock, James,	Belfast.
Watson, John Woodrow,	Belfast.
Whitley, Alexander W.	Belfast.
Wilkin, James,	Belfast.
Wilson, Samuel,	Belfast.
Wilson, Daniel,	Cork.

Examination of Candidates for the Title of Associate in Arts, June, 1866.

SECOND CLASS.

William Arthur (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A. Master). Second Class in Section C. Third Class in Section A.

John Molloy (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master). Second Class in Section C.

Edward Pepper (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A. Master). Second Class in Section A.; Third Class in Section C.

Frederic William Trousdell (Santry School: W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master). Second Class in Section B.

THIRD CLASS.

William Armstrong (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master). Third Class in Section A.; Third Class in Section C.

Richard Marshall Henderson (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master). Third Class in Section C.

William Thompson (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master). Third Class in Section C.

UNCLASSED CANDIDATES.

Thomas Copley (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master).
Charles Deverell (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master).

Examination of Boys under 15 years of age.

FIRST CLASS.

Alexander M'Donnell Montgomery (Hillbrook School, Holywood, County Down; John Turpin, T.C.D., Master).

THIRD CLASS.

John Gray (Hillbrook School, Holywood, County Down; John Turpin, T.C.D., Master).

UNCLASSED CANDIDATES.

Albert Armstrong Burd (Santry School; W. H. Engledow, B.A., Master).

APPENDIX III.

Appendix.

III.

Estimate of the Sum required for the Queen's University.

ESTIMATE of the Sum required to defray the Expenses of the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND, for the year ended 31st March, 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Examiners,	1,565	0	0
Secretary,	540	0	0
Clerk,	130	0	0
Assistant Clerk,	85	0	0
Incidental Expenses,	130	0	0
Medals and Prizes, &c.,	475	0	0
	£2,925	0	0
Less amount of Fees,	473	0	0
	£2,452	0	0

APPENDIX IV.

IV.

Cash Account of the Queen's University.

CASH ACCOUNT of the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, for the year ended 31st March, 1867.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Account,	351	3	1
,, Parliamentary Grant,	2,343	5	8
,, Fees on Degrees, &c.,	490	15	0
,, Withheld for Income Tax,	29	8	2
,, Withheld for Stamps,	0	6	10
Total Charge,	£3,215	0	9

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Examiners,	1,616	13	0
,, Secretary,	535	0	0
,, Clerk,	127	10	0
,, Assistant Clerk,	85	0	0
,, Clerk of Convocation,	25	0	0
,, Medals and Prizes, &c.,	554	8	0
,, Incidentals,	159	10	1
,, Balance,	111	19	8
Total Discharge,	£3,215	0	9

APPENDIX V.

V.

Supplemental Charter.

PATENT granting SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER to the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all unto whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, bearing date the Eighth day of October, in the Twenty-eighth year of our Reign, We did constitute, ordain, and found as a body politic and corporate "The Queen's University in Ireland," and did will and ordain that the said University should have power to grant to matriculated candidates, who should have pursued a regular course of study either wholly in one or more of the Colleges of the University, or part of it in such other places or ways as were expressly permitted by certain provisions in the said Letters Patent contained, and the rest in one or more of the Colleges of the said University, all such degrees or other distinctions as could be conferred in or by any other University in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, provided that the University created by our said Charter should not confer any degree or other distinction in theology.

Appendix.
V.
Supplemental Charter.

And whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of the said University, and for that purpose to enlarge the powers of the said University created by our said Charter, by enabling it to grant all such degrees and distinctions as are hereinbefore mentioned to persons who may be deemed qualified to obtain the same, although they may not have matriculated in any of the said Colleges of the University, or pursued any part of their studies in such Colleges.

Know ye therefore, that We, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, John Earl of Kimberley, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our letter, under our privy signet and royal sign manual, bearing date at our Court of St. James's, the 13th day of June, 1866, in the 29th year of our reign, and now enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery, in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, have willed, ordained, constituted, and declared, and by these presents to our heirs and successors, We do will, ordain, constitute, and declare, that the said University, created by our said Charter, shall have power to grant to any person who may have matriculated in the said University, and who may be deemed qualified by the Senate of the said Queen's University in Ireland aforesaid, to obtain the same, all such or any of the degrees or distinctions which, by our said Charter, the said Queen's University in Ireland is empowered to grant, notwithstanding that such persons may not have matriculated in any of the said Colleges, or pursued any of their studies therein.

And We do further will and ordain, that all persons, although not educated in any of the Colleges mentioned or referred to in our said Charter, shall be admitted as candidates for matriculation in the said University, and after such matriculation, as candidates for any of the said degrees or distinctions, by the said Charter authorized to be conferred or granted, subject to all such rules and regulations as the Senate of the said Queen's University may from time to time make.

And further, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, and according to the tenor and effect of our aforesaid letter, We do, for us, our heirs and successors, further will and ordain, that once at least in every year, the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland shall cause to be held an Examination for Matriculation in the said University of all such students as may present themselves as candidates for matriculation under this our Charter.

And lastly, We do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these our letters patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in all our Courts as elsewhere in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and for the best advantage of the said University, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission, defect, imperfection, matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: Provided always, that these our letters patent be enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness, John Earl of Kimberley, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the twenty-fifth day of June, in the thirtieth year of our reign.

APPENDIX VI.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL WARRANT.

VICTORIA, R.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved the CHANCELLOR, SENATORS, SECRETARY, PROFESSORS and registered GRADUATES of the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent bearing date the 8th day of October, in the Twenty-eighth year of our Reign, it is provided that a Convocation of the Queen's University shall have certain powers therein specified, that is to say—the power of appointing six Senators as hereinbefore provided; the power of enabling absent members of Convocation to vote at such elections of Senators, by voting papers in such form or to such effect, and to be signed, transmitted, verified, and recorded in such manner, and subject to such regulations and provisions as Convocation may from time to time determine, but not so to vote on any other matter; the power of discussing any matter whatsoever relating to the University, and of declaring the opinion of Convocation in any such matters, provided that no such discussion shall be raised, unless notice thereof and of its subject shall have been given in writing to the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Secretary of the University, a week previously; the power of deciding in each case whether the holder of *ad eundem* or honorary degree, shall be entitled to become a member of Convocation, the power of deciding on the mode of conducting and registering the proceedings of Convocation; the power of appointing and removing a clerk of Convocation, and of prescribing his duties.

And whereas it is further provided on the aforesaid Letters Patent that once at least in every year, and as often as they may think fit, the Senate shall convene a meeting of Convocation, in such suitable place in the city of Dublin as they shall provide; provided that no meeting of Convocation shall be held for any other purpose, other than the election of members of Senate; until after such time as We shall signify by warrant under our sign manual.

And whereas it has been humbly represented to Us that it is expedient to enable Convocation to discuss forthwith certain questions relating to the said University, and to declare the opinion of Convocation thereon.

Our will and pleasure therefore is, that after the 1st day of October, 1866, Convocation shall exercise all the powers, and enjoy all the privileges conferred on it by our aforesaid Charter, without further diminution or postponement, and We hereby accordingly signify by this our warrant that after the said First day of October, meetings of the Convocation of the University may be convened and held for any purpose in our said Charter in that behalf mentioned, whereof We have thought fit to give you this notice, that due obedience be paid to our pleasure herein accordingly. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 25th day of September, 1866, in the thirtieth year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

S. H. WALPOLE.

Appendix.

VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

Appendix VII.

Regulations prescribing the Course to be pursued by Students proceeding under the provisions of the Supplemental Charter of the 25th of June, 1866.

MATRICULATION.

In the year 1867 there shall be held four examinations for matriculation under the provisions of the Supplemental Charter; one commencing on the 7th of January, one in April, one in June or July, and one in October.

As the regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Supplemental Charter could not be framed in sufficient time to admit of an examination being held in the month of October, 1866, the examination of January, 1867, will be treated as though it had been held in the preceding October.

Subjects of Examination.

The following shall be the subjects in which candidates for matriculation shall be examined :—

MATHEMATICS.

Euclid.—The First and Second Books, including the Definitions and Axioms.

Arithmetic.—Explanation of the common system of Numerical Notation.

The nature and use of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, comprising the Rules for their Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and Reduction, with the reasons for those rules.

Practice.

The Rule of Proportion.

Simple Interest and Discount.

The Extraction of the Square Roots of Whole Numbers and of Decimals.

Algebra.—Explanation and use of the Algebraical Signs, $+ - \times \div =$.

Nature and use of the Bracket or Vinculum, with the changes to be made in Algebraical Expressions on its introduction or removal.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Expressions.

Explanation of the meaning of an Index.

Proof of the equation $a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$.

Reduction of Algebraical Expressions to their simplest forms.

The solution of Simple Equations.

In the preceding cases the student is required, when called on, to give the Demonstration and Explanation of the Rule employed, and its application to particular Examples.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Any two of the following Authors which the candidate may select :—

Homer.—Iliad. Books I. II.	Xenophon.—Anabasis. Books I. II.
Euripides.—Alcestis.	Lucian.—Walker's Selections.

Or any other two books selected by the candidate, provided they form a course not less extensive than two of those above named.

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THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Any two of the following Authors which the candidate may select. Any one book of Livy, and any two books in Horace, Virgil, and Cæsar will count as a book :—

Horace.
Virgil.
Cicero.—In Catilinam.
Sallust.
Livy.
Cæsar.

Translation from English into Latin Prose.

HISTORY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

English Grammar and Composition.
Roman History to the death of Nero.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

The History of Rome by Dr. Schmitz is recommended.

Mode of conducting the Examinations for Matriculation.

The examination for matriculation shall be conducted chiefly by printed papers, and partly also *vivâ voce.*

The Examiners at matriculation, and at the other examinations hereinafter described, shall be appointed by the Senate; and for the matriculation examination there shall not be fewer than four Examiners.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN ARTS.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts are required—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of the Queen's University.
2. To have subsequently studied in a college recognised by the University the course herein appointed, or to have passed the prescribed term-examinations hereinafter mentioned.
3. To have passed the two examinations hereinafter described as the Previous Examination in Arts, and the Degree Examination.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall extend over three sessions or academic years, and comprise the subjects of the following curriculum :—

FIRST SESSION, .	English. Greek. Latin. A Modern Continental Language. Mathematics.
SECOND SESSION, .	Logic. Natural Philosophy, along with any two of the following :— Greek (second course). Latin (second course). A Modern Continental Language (second course). Mathematics (second course).

Appendix. VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

THIRD SESSION, . English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy.
Chemistry.
Zoology or Botany.

Third year's Collegiate Students may substitute attendance on one or on two courses of Honor Lectures for a like number of the courses above set down for study in the third session.

CLASSES OF STUDENTS.

Students Matriculated under the provisions of the Supplemental Charter, shall be divided into two classes:—

CLASS A. Students of colleges recognised for the purpose by the Senate, who shall be called Collegiate Students.

CLASS B. Students not attending such colleges, who shall be called Non-Collegiate Students.

HOW COLLEGIATE STUDENTS SHALL KEEP THEIR SESSIONS.

In order to encourage collegiate education and training, candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, who shall present certificates, and such other evidence, if any, as the Senate may require, of having attended the course of study comprising the curriculum prescribed by the Senate, in one or more colleges recognised by the University, and under teachers acting in such colleges, and shall have passed the general examinations on the subjects of study for each session held in such colleges, shall be admitted to examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, provided they shall have passed the Previous Examination hereinafter described, conducted by Examiners appointed by the Senate, at or about the end of the second year or session of their course, and at a time to be prescribed by the Senate.

Attendance on the prescribed courses of instruction includes passing such examinations as may be appointed by the authorities of the college, and the catechetical parts of the courses of lectures.

Students who shall have pursued the studies of the first session or of the first and second session of the curriculum for the Degree of B.A. in one of the colleges of the University, or in a recognised college, shall be allowed to complete the curriculum as Non-Collegiate Students, provided that before commencing their studies as Non-Collegiate Students they shall have passed the University Matriculation Examination.

HOW NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS SHALL KEEP THEIR SESSIONS.

There shall be three Term-Examinations in the first year for Non-Collegiate Students, and every such student shall pass at least two of these examinations.

There shall be three examinations in the second year, the third of which shall be the Previous Examination hereinafter described, Appendix. VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

which every student must pass. Non-Collegiate Students must also pass one of the preceding examinations in that year.

There shall be two Term-Examinations in the third year prior to the Degree Examination, one of which must be passed by each Non-Collegiate Student.

Non-Collegiate Students who avail themselves of the permission here given to omit one examination of each session, must pass in the business of each examination so omitted at the next subsequent examination, as well as in the business of the latter.

The following shall be the subjects for the Pass Examinations of the Session of 1866–67. English Composition forms part of all University Examinations.

FIRST SESSION, 1866–67.

FIRST TERM, . Greek.—Homer. Books IX. X.
Latin.—Cicero, Pro Milone; and Latin Prose Composition.
Arithmetic.
Euclid. Books I. II. III.
English.—History of the Origin and Progress of the English Language.

SECOND TERM, . Greek.—Herodotus. Book V.
Latin.—Ovid, Fasti. Books I. II. III., and Latin Prose Composition.
Arithmetic as before.
Euclid. Books I. II. III. IV. VI., and Definitions of Book V.
Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations.
Modern Languages.—Translation of selected passages; Translation from English into the language selected; and Grammar.

THIRD TERM, . Greek.—Demosthenes, Olynthiacs 1 and 2.
Latin.—Letters to Atticus. Books I. II.
Arithmetic and Euclid as before.
Algebra.—Nature and Use of Logarithms.
Plane Trigonometry.

Owing to the late period of the Session of 1866–67 at which the regulations for Students graduating under the Supplemental Charter could be issued, it may be found impracticable to hold more than two Term Examinations during the ensuing academic year; in which case Non-Collegiate Students will have to pass both the Examinations, and to answer at the first of them in the subjects above set down for the First and Second Terms.

It is not proposed at present to give Honors at the Term Examinations; but Collegiate and Non-Collegiate Students may pass the Previous Examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination with Honors. The arrangements regarding these Honor Examinations shall be in every respect the same as the existing ones for Students of the Queen's Colleges.

The subjects for the Term Examinations of the Second and Third Years in the academic years 1867–68, and 1868–69 respectively, shall be—

Second Session, 1867–68.

First Term, . Logic.—Formal Logic, explaining Simple Apprehension, Judgment, and Reasoning (Categorical and Hypothetical); the Rules (General and Special) of Syllogisms, and other kinds of Argumentation; Fallacies; Induction; Evidence; Analogy.

Natural Philosophy.—Elementary Mechanics.

And the matter of any two of the following subjects :—

Greek.—Herodotus. Book VI.

Latin: Virgil,—Æneid. Books VII. VIII., and Latin Prose Composition.

A Modern Continental Language. Translation, Composition, and Literary History.

Mathematics.—Theory of Equations, and Plane Co-ordinate Geometry.

Second Term, . Natural Philosophy.—Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.

And the matter of any two of the following subjects :—

Greek.—Æschylus,—Persæ.

Latin.—Terence,—Heautontimorumenos, and Latin Prose Composition.

A Foreign Continental Language as before.

Mathematics.—Differential Calculus.

Third Term, . The Previous Examination in Arts, as given below.

Third Session, 1868–69.

First Term, . General History of the English Literature from the Norman Conquest.

Metaphysics.—Comprising a complete course of Psychology; an acquaintance with the questions usually included in a course of General Metaphysics; and a general knowledge of the chief Systems of Philosophy from Bacon to the present time. The student shall have the option of presenting either of the three divisions of the subject, viz.:—Psychology, General Metaphysics, or History of Philosophy. (See p. 11 for a fuller account of the Course of Metaphysics.)

History.—As shall hereafter be appointed by the Senate.

Political Economy.—Elementary Course of.

Chemistry.—The Chemical History of the Metalloids, exclusive of the compounds of Carbon.

Zöology.—Elements of the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals, or such other Class as may hereafter be prescribed by the Senate.

Botany.—General principles of Vegetable Structure, and Organography.

Second Term, . English as before.

Metaphysics or History, or Political Economy, as before.

Chemistry as before.

Zoology or Botany as before.

Third Term, . The Degree Examination as given below.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN ARTS FOR ALL STUDENTS, COLLEGIATE AND NON-COLLEGIATE.

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Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

The curriculum for the Pass Examination includes the following courses in Greek, Latin, a Modern Continental Language, and Mathematical Science.

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

The courses prescribed in Greek and Latin are—

1867.	1868.
In Greek.	*In Greek.*
Euripides—Hippolytus.	Euripides—Ion.
Plato—Apologia.	Plato—Apologia.
	Greek Prose Composition.
In Latin.	*In Latin.*
Horace—Satires and Epistles.	Horace—Satires and Epistles. (The *Ars Poetica* is included in the Epistles.)
Livy—Books 1 to 3.	Livy—Books 21 to 23 inclusive.

Each Candidate will also be examined in Latin Prose Composition.

In Modern Languages, each Candidate will be allowed to select for Examination the French, the German, or the Italian Language, and will be required to translate from two modern Authors, in the Language selected, and to translate an Exercise from English into the same Language.

Mathematical Science includes Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. The Mathematical Course comprises—

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid, and the Definitions of the 5th Book.
Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra, including the usual Rules, to the end of Quadratic Equations, and the Nature and Use of Logarithms.
Plane Trigonometry.

The Course of Mathematical Physics comprises the following parts of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy, viz.:—

In Mechanics.—Explanation of principle of parallelogram of forces; polygon of forces; composition and resolution of forces at right angles; moment of a force with regard to a point; determination of the centre of a system of parallel forces; meaning of the *work done* by a force; centre of gravity of any rectilineal figure; equilibrium of a heavy body resting on a horizontal plane; equilibrium of a heavy body suspended from a fixed point; stability and instability of equilibrium; mechanical powers; proof of the condition of equilibrium in each case; the principle of the balance of equal weights—the Roman steel-yard, Danish balance, weighing machines; laws of motion; dynamical measure of a force; application of Attwood's machine to the proof of the laws of rectilinear motion; rectilinear motion of a point acted on by a constant force: principle of pendulum (without mathematical proof), law which connects the period of vibration, length of the pendulum, and the force of gravity.

Candidates will be required to work such examples as those in Newth's First Book of Natural Philosophy.

In Hydrostatics.—Division of fluids into liquids and gases; principle of equal transmission of pressure; hydrostatic paradox; determination of pressure of a liquid on any plane surface; principle of Archimedes; specific gravity; methods of determining it for solids, liquids, and gases; instruments employed in determining it; equilibrium of gases; Mariotte's law; principle of syphon—construction of hydrostatic press—of suction-pump—of force-pump—of fire-engine—of air-pump—of condensing syringe—of barometer.

Examples as before.

In Optics.—Photometry; fundamental law of reflected light; conjugate foci of a pencil incident on a plane surface; images formed by reflexion at a plane

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surface; spherical mirrors; principal focus; march of conjugate foci—formation of images by spherical mirrors; refracted light—fundamental law of; conjugate foci of a pencil incident on medium bounded by a plane surface; prism—deviation produced by, lenses—six forms of spherical—centre of—principal focus—march of conjugate foci—formation of images by; analysis of solar light; dispersion and achromatism, meaning of; construction of chief optical instruments, viz.: sextant, microscope, telescopes (reflecting and refracting), camera lucida, camera obscura, stereoscope.

Examples as before.

In Astronomy.—Definitions; phenomena which attend change of place on earth's surface; determination of meridian and pole, and of the latitude and longitude of a place on the earth's surface; use of transit instrument and sidereal clock; sidereal day—its length, how determined; motions of the earth—diurnal, annual; explanation of the change of seasons; the moon—its motion relatively to the earth—explanation of its phases—its eclipses, explanation of; apparent diameter, how determined; the sun—its apparent motions—its apparent diameter, how measured; inferior planets—their apparent motions and phases, how explained on Copernican theory; superior planets—apparent motions of.

The Examination will be held in Dublin in the month of October, upon days and at hours which will be appointed by the Senate before the 1st October.

The Examination will be by printed questions, to which written answers are to be given.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of October, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

Honors.—Competitors for First or Second Class Honors at the Previous Examination will be required to answer in Formal Logic as well as in the subjects of the Pass Course.

Two papers, one Honor, and one Pass, will be set to the Competitors for Honors in each of the following subjects, viz.:—Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Mathematical Physics; and each Candidate must answer from two at least of the Honor Papers to be entitled to Honors of the First or Second Class.

The course for the Honor Papers in Greek and Latin comprises—

1867.	1868.
In Greek.	*In Greek.*
Homer—Iliad, Books 10 to 14 (inclusive).	Homer—Iliad, Books 15 to 19 inclusive.
Sophocles—Antigone.	Sophocles—Philoctetes.
Herodotus—Book 8.	Herodotus—Book 8.
Demosthenes—In Midiam.	Demosthenes—In Midiam.
	Composition in Prose and Verse.
In Latin.	*In Latin.*
Virgil—Georgics.	Virgil—Georgics.
Horace—Satires and Epistles.	Horace—Satires and Epistles.
Livy—Books 1 to 5.	Livy—Books 21 to 25 inclusive.
Cicero—De Officiis.	Cicero—De Officiis.

With Prose Composition in Greek, and Prose and Verse Composition in Latin.

The course for the Honor Papers in Mathematics comprises—

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and Definitions of Book 5.
Elements of Solid Geometry.
Algebra, including Theory of Equations.
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Analytical Geometry of two dimensions, as far as the Equation of the Second Degree.
Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

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The course for the Honor Papers in Mathematical Physics comprises the Pass Course, with the following additions :—

In Mechanics.—Duchayla's proof of parallelogram of forces; composition and equilibrium of couples—when in same or parallel planes; general conditions of equilibrium of forces in the same plane; centres of gravity of pyramids, cylinders, and cones; laws of friction; circular motion; centrifugal force; parabolic motion—time of flight—range on any plane; geometrical proof of motion of a pendulum; impact of non-elastic spheres—of perfectly elastic spheres.

Candidates will be required to work such examples as those to be found in Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics; or in Newth's Mechanical Examples.

In Hydrostatics.—Centre of pressure—meaning of—determination of, in case of a triangle having either base or vertex in the surface of the liquid, and of a rectangle having one edge in or parallel to the surface of the liquid; form of free surface of a heavy fluid rotating round a vertical axis; definition of metacentre of a floating body; outline of barometric method of measuring heights.

Candidates will be required to work such examples as those to be found in Galbraith and Haughton's Hydrostatics.

In Optics.—Total reflexion of light—conditions for; proof of principle of Hadley's sextant; proof of formula for reflexion by spherical surfaces; cause of spherical aberration; refraction by a prism; formula for conjugate foci in lenses, with proofs; condition of achromatism of two lenses in contact; dispersive power of a substance—meaning of, and method of determining its value; phenomenon of rainbow, and its explanation; determination of magnifying power, and field of view in the telescope.

Candidates will be required to work such examples as those to be found in Galbraith and Haughton's Optics.

In Astronomy.—Figure and size of the earth, how determined; equation of time, its cause; precession of equinoxes; method of ascertaining the lunar parallax; method of ascertaining the periodic time of the moon and planets; eclipses, solar and lunar—their causes; application of astronomy to navigation.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes.

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS.

Candidates who have completed the Undergraduate Course, may offer themselves at the Degree Examination for graduation either with Honors or without Honors.

The Examinations for the Degree of B.A. will commence on the last Tuesday in September, and end on the second Tuesday in October. The Honor Examinations will precede the Pass.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the 1st of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and of the course in which he wishes to be examined : and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

Examination for the Degree of B.A. without Honors.

Candidates who seek the Degree without Honors, may select for their Examination any group of subjects from the following list, provided the sum of the numbers attached in this list to the selected subjects be at least four :—

English Language and Literature,	2	Latin,	1
Mathematical Science,	2	Each Modern Continental Language,	1
Experimental Physics,	2	Logic,	1
Chemistry,	2	Metaphysics,	1
Zoology,	1	History,	1
Botany,	1	Political Economy,	1
Greek,	1		

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English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations. The Examination in English will comprise—

The History of the Origin and Progress of the English Language;
The General History of English Literature from the Norman Conquest; and
A Special Examination on Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, the First and Second Books of Milton's Paradise Lost, and Bacon's Essays (the first thirty).

Mathematical Science includes Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. The courses in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics are the same as the Honor Courses for the First University Examination in Arts.

The course of Experimental Physics to be prepared is—

General properties of bodies—viz., divisibility, porosity, compressibility, elasticity, dilatability; general principles of the equilibrium of solids; centre of gravity, and its properties; laws of motion; motion of bodies falling in vacuo; principle of pendulum; equilibrium of fluids; determination of the specific gravity of solids, liquids, and gases: physical properties of gases, expansibility, compressibility; atmospheric pressure; construction and use of barometers, manometers, air-pump, condensing syringe, and syphon.

IN ACOUSTICS.—Cause of sound; its propagation in solids, liquids, and gases; methods of determining its velocity; reflexion and refraction of sound; vibrations of strings; monochord; numerical evaluation of sound; syren.

IN HEAT.—Temperature; thermometers; pyrometers; expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; different methods of observing expansion, and results obtained, with their applications; fusion and solidification; crystallization; action of freezing mixtures; determination of latent heat.

IN LIGHT.—Transmission of light; its velocity, how determined; intensity of light; laws of reflexion; reflexion of light from plane and curved surfaces; conjugate foci; formation of images by plane and spherical mirrors; refraction of light; its laws; measurement of refractive index; refraction by prisms, by lenses; formation of images by lenses; dispersion, analysis of solar light; construction of telescope; microscope.

IN MAGNETISM.—Natural and artificial magnets; neutral line and poles; mutual action of magnets; hypothesis of two magnetic fluids; magnetic induction; terrestrial magnetism; directive action of the earth; magnetic meridian; magnetic declination; inclination; intensity; methods of measuring their amount and variations.

IN ELECTRICITY.—Development by friction; conductors and non-conductors; mutual action of bodies charged with electricity; measurement of electrical attractions and repulsions; theories of electricity; electrical induction; electroscopes and electrical machines; Leyden jar; properties of electricity—mechanical, thermal, chemical, magnetic, physiological.

Voltaic pile, and its modifications; single and two fluid batteries; direction of current in battery; chemical, thermal, and luminous effects of battery; induction of currents by currents; mutual action of currents and magnets; galvanometers; applications of electricity to telegraphy; induction coil.

The Examination in Greek will comprise—

In 1867.	In 1868.
Xenophon—Cyropædeia, Books 1, 2.	Xenophon—Cyropædeia, Books 1, 2.
Euripides—Ion;	Homer—Iliad, Book 9.

with Prose Composition in Greek.

The Examination in Latin will comprise—

In 1867.	In 1868.
Sallust.	Sallust.
Juvenal, omitting Satires, 2, 6, and 9.	Horace—Satires and Epistles;

with Prose Composition in Latin.

The Examination in Zoology will comprise—

a. The general characters of the *classes* of the Animal Kingdom.
b. The first principles of Animal Physiology.
c. The Comparative Anatomy and Classification of the *Invertibrate* Animals.

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Each Candidate will also be expected to possess a special practical knowledge of the leading characters and classification of some one of the *invertebrate* sub-kingdoms, the selection of the sub-kingdom being left to his choice.

Milne-Edward's "Zoologie" is recommended as a Text-Book, or Dr. Knox's translation of it, published by Renshaw, London.

The Candidates who select Botany will be examined in the general principles of Vegetable Structure and Organography. They will also be expected to possess a practical acquaintance with the characters of the following natural orders, viz.:—Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Amentiferæ, Coniferæ, Aroideæ, Orchideæ, Liliaceæ, and Gramineæ.

Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany is recommended as the Text-Book.

The Examination in Logic will require an acquaintance with *Formal Logic*, including Simple Apprehension, Notions, and their Classifications, Terms; Judgment, Propositions, and their Classification, and general and special laws; Reasoning, its Analysis, and Classification; general and special rules of Syllogism, Enthymeme, Sorites, &c.; kinds and laws of Hypothetical Reasoning; Fallacies: together with a general outline of Induction, and its Canons, Analogy, Demonstration, Method; Evidence, its kinds and Criteria, and their logical grounds and value.

The Examination in Metaphysics will comprise—

I.—A course of Psychology, embracing an explanation of the phenomena of Consciousness, Sensation, Perception, Memory, Imagination, Appetite; distinction and classification of Primitive Faculties, analysis of their fundamental qualities; the Will, its attributes and actions; Feelings and Passions; arguments employed to demonstrate the immateriality and immortality of the Soul; theories concerning the union of the Soul and Body, and their mutual action.

II.—An acquaintance with the questions usually included under the head of General Metaphysics, embracing the notion and divisions of Being, and their fundamental properties; the notion of Existence, Essence, Nature, Substance, Subsistence, Unity, Number, Identity, Diversity, Simplicity, Extension, Truth, Order, Goodness, the Beautiful, Possibility, Space, Duration, Cause and Effect, and some acquaintance with the discussions regarding these matters.

III.—History of Philosophy.—A general knowledge of the chief systems of Philosophy from Bacon to the present time.

The portion appointed for the Examination in History is English History from Richard II. to Henry VII., both inclusive.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. WITH HONORS.

Candidates who seek to graduate with Honors, may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.
Modern Continental Languages.

Or any three of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

Candidates who graduate with Honors will be arranged in three classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize and Certificate of Honor: Candidates who take a Third Class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

Appendix. VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

The special regulations of the Examinations for the Degree of B.A., with Honors, are as follow :—

1.—*Ancient Classical Languages.*

Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Classical Honors, will be examined in the following course :—

1867.

In Greek.

Herodotus—Book 6.
Thucydides—Book 3.
Plato—Gorgias.
Iliad—Books 14 to 18 (inclusive).
Odyssey—Books 19 to 24 (inclusive).
Æschylus—Agamemnon.
Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.
Euripides—Helena, Iphigenia in Aulide.

In Latin.

Plautus—Trinummus.
Lucretius—Books 1, 2.
Horace.
Juvenal—Omitting Satires, 2, 6, 9.
Cicero — Disputationes Tusculanæ, Books 1, 2, and 5; Philippica, 2.
Livy—Books 6 to 8.
Tacitus—Histories.

1868.

In Greek.

Herodotus—Book 7.
Thucydides—Book 4.
Plato—Gorgias.
Homer—Iliad, Books 19-24 (inclusive), Odyssey, Books 7-12 (inclusive).
Æschylus—Agamemnon.
Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.
Euripides—Iphigenia in Aulide; Iphigenia in Tauride.

In Latin.

Plautus—Trinummus; Captivi.
Lucretius—Books 1, 2, 3.
Virgil—Æneid.
Juvenal—Omitting Satires 2, 6, 9.
Cicero—De Oratore; Philippica, 2.
Livy—Books 6 to 8 (inclusive).
Tacitus—Histories;

with Latin and Greek Composition in Prose and Verse.

2.—*Mathematical Science.*

Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Mathematical Science, will be examined in the following Course of Mathematics :—

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and the definitions of the 5th Book.
Algebra, including its Application to Questions of Probabilities and Annuities, the Theory and Solution of the Higher Equations, the Theory of Logarithms, and the Construction and Use of Logarithmic Tables.
Plano Trigonometry, including Demoivre's Theorem and its Applications, and the Construction and Use of Trigonometrical Tables. Spherical Trigonometry and its Application to Astronomy.
Differential and Integral Calculus, including Differential Equations.
The first three Sections of the First Book of the "Principia."
Conic Sections.
Co-ordinate Geometry, of two and of three Dimensions.

And in the following course of Mathematical Physics :—

MECHANICS.—Composition and equilibrium of any number of forces applied to same point, when entirely free, when restricted to a given smooth surface, when restricted to a given smooth curve; equilibrium of parallel forces; equilibrium of couples; Poinsot's Theory of Couples; equilibrium of a rigid system—when entirely free, when constrained by a fixed axis, when constrained by a fixed point; condition that such system should be reducible to a single resultant; determination of this resultant; equilibrium of several bodies when connected in any way; determination of the centre of gravity of a curve, surface, or solid; Guldin's theorems; equilibrium of a flexible string subjected to any forces; catenary—its properties; form of curve when law of density is known; law of density of curve when its form is known; form of curve when acted on by a central force; principle of virtual velocities; proof of the principle; its applications to the ordinary problems of statics; friction—its laws; laws of mutual attraction of bodies applied to straight or curved lines; attraction of spheres and spherical shells.

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Laws of motion; general equations of motion; rectilinear motion of a point subjected to any force *in vacuo;* rectilinear motion of a point in a resisting medium; parabolic motion; motion of a point acted on by a central force; determination of orbit when law of force is known; determination of law of force when orbit is known; problem of two bodies; general equations of motion of a point on a given smooth curved surface; motion on a given smooth curve; circular pendulum; cycloidal pendulum; moment of inertia of a body round any axis; motion round a fixed axis; centre of oscillation; centre of percussion; pressure on axis; impact.

Candidates will be required to apply the above principles to examples such as those given in Wrigley or Walton.

HYDROSTATICS.—General equations of equilibrium of fluids; surfaces of equal pressure of fluids acted on by any forces: division of fluids into liquids and gases; liquids—equilibrium of; pressure on plane or curved surfaces due to homogeneous or heterogeneous; centre of pressure; determination of, for plane surfaces; principle of Archimedes; specific gravity; methods of determining for solids, liquids, and gases; equilibrium of a floating body; metacentre; verticle oscillations of a floating body; efflux of liquids through small orifices; gases—equilibrium of; Mariotte's law; theory of mountain barometer.

OPTICS.—Intensity of light at different distances, and on surfaces at different inclinations to luminous rays; shadow and penumbra; reflected light—fundamental law of, and its experimental proof; determination of conjugate foci of a pencil incident on a plane surface; images formed by reflexion from a plane surface; images formed by reflexion from two plane surfaces inclined at an angle; reflexion of a pencil incident nearly perpendicularly on a spherical surface; march of conjugate foci; aberration in reflexion at spherical surfaces; longitudinal aberration; lateral aberration; least circle of aberration; relative position of the object and image in a spherical reflector; determination of the form of the image when the object is a plane curve; caustics produced by reflexion; refracted light—fundamental law of, and its experimental proof; index of refraction; conjugate foci of a pencil refracted by a medium bounded by parallel plane surfaces; refraction of a ray by any number of media bounded by parallel plane surfaces; the prism—refraction by; deviation produced by; case when total deviation is a minimum; determination of refractive index—of a solid, of a liquid, of a gas: refraction of a pencil nearly perpendicular to a spherical surface; march of conjugate foci; caustics produced by refraction; lenses—six forms of spherical lenses; refraction through a thin lens; march of conjugate foci; images formed by lenses; refraction by a lens of any thickness; refraction by any combination of lenses in contact; refraction by any number of lenses on the same axis separated by any intervals; analysis of solar light; Fraunhofer's lines; dispersion produced by refraction through a prism; case when dispersion is a minimum; dispersion by refraction through two prisms; achromatism—achromatic combination of prisms; dispersive power—measure of; methods of determining it; dispersion by a lens; chromatic aberration by a lens; least circle of chromatic aberration; its diameter and position; dispersion produced by any combination of lenses in contact; dispersion produced by any combination of lenses on the same axis; condition of achromatism of any system of lenses in contact; application to the case of two lenses; achromatism of two lenses separated by any interval; description of the eye and its several parts; the eye considered as an instrument of vision; optical instruments—simple microscope, camera lucida, camera obscura, stereoscope, astronomical telescope, Gallilean telescope, Newtonian telescope, compound microscope; field of view in telescope; magnifying power; Huygen's eye-piece, terrestrial eye-piece, common astronomical eye-piece; law of atmospheric refraction; explanation of phenomenon of rainbow.

ASTRONOMY.—Astronomical instruments—sextant, transit instrument, equatorial telescope, vernier, reading microscope, sidereal clock; figure of the earth; measurement of a degree of the meridian; determination of the figure from the measurement of two degrees of same meridian; mean density of the earth; outline of the methods used for its determination; rotation of the earth on its axis; orbit of the earth; its shape, how determined; aberration of light; velocity of light; the moon—its orbit relatively to the earth; its distance, how determined; explanation of its phases; lunar eclipses, calculation of; the sun—its form and size, how known; its mean density, its parallax; eclipses of: Kepler's laws;

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planetary motions in conformity with; right ascension and declination; geocentric and heliocentric latitude and longitude; mean, eccentric, and true anomalies; comets, motions of; elements of orbits of sidereal astronomy; effect of aberration of light on the apparent positions of fixed stars; proper motions of stars; application of astronomy to geography—to navigation—to chronology.

Candidates will be required to work such questions as are given in the Appendix to Brinkley's Astronomy.

3.—*Experimental Science.*

The Examination of Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Experimental Science, will comprise Experimental Physics and Chemistry. The subjects of examination in Experimental Physics will be—

General properties of bodies—divisibility, porosity, compressibility, elasticity, dilatability; general principles of equilibrium of solids; centre of gravity, its chief properties; balance of equal weights; vernier; micrometer; laws of motion; laws of falling bodies; principle of pendulum; equilibrium of liquids; hydraulic press; means of ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, and description of the several instruments employed for the purpose; capillary phenomena—their laws; endosmose; absorption; gases—physical properties of; expansibility. compressibility; atmospheric pressure; barometers—their applications; manometers, air-pump, condensing syringe; principle of syphon.

Acoustics.—Sound—cause of; propagation of, in gases, liquids, and solids; velocity of in different media; reflexion of; refraction of; vibrations of strings; monochord; numerical evaluation of sound; syren; musical scales; nodal points in vibrating strings; laws of vibration of air in tubes—open at both ends, open at one end; nodal sections; interference of sounds; vibrations of rods, plates, membranes; nodal curves; graphical methods of observing vibratory movements.

Heat.—Temperature; thermometers, pyrometers; expansion of solids—different methods of observing, and results obtained; expansion of liquids; true and apparent expansion; expansion and density of gases—different methods of observing; fusion; solidification; crystallization; latent heat; freezing mixtures.

Evaporation; ebullition; elastic force and density of vapours at different temperatures; mixtures of air and vapours; Boutigny's experiments; hygrometry; different kinds of hygrometers; conductibility of solids, liquids, and gases; radiation of heat; laws of cooling; reflexion and absorption of heat; diathermanous and athermanous bodies; Melloni's and Tyndall's experiments on sources of heat; dynamical theory of heat.

Light.—Transmission of; velocity of; intensity of; laws of its reflexion; reflection from plane and curved surfaces; conjugate foci; formation of images by plane, spherical, cylindrical, and conical mirrors; formation of caustics: laws of the refraction of light; measurement of refractive index; refraction—by prisms, by lenses; different forms of lenses; formation of images by lenses; dispersion of light; analysis of solar light; spectrum; luminous, thermal, and chemical rays; Fraunhofer's lines; chromatic aberration; principles of achromatism; optical instruments—camera obscura, camera lucida, telescopes, microscopes, stereoscope; structure of eye; binocular vision; interference of light; Grimaldi's, Young's, and Fresnel's experiments; diffraction; fringes produced —by narrow apertures, by opaque bodies, by gratings; colours of thin plates; double refraction; optic axes; ordinary and extraordinary rays; polarization produced by double refraction; reflexion; transmission through parallel plates of glass; circular polarization; rotatory polarization; colours of polarized light; explanation of the several phenomena of reflexion, refraction, dispersion, interference, diffraction, and polarization on the wave theory of light.

Magnetism.—Natural and artificial magnets; neutral line and poles; mutual action of magnets; hypothesis of magnetic fluids; magnetic induction; terrestrial magnetism; directive action of the earth; magnetic meridian; declination; inclination; intensity; methods of measuring their amount and variations.

Electricity.—Development by friction; conductors and non-conductors; mutual action of bodies charged with electricity; measurement of electrical attractions and repulsions; theories of electricity; induction of electricity; electroscopes and electrical machines; condensation of electricity; Leyden jar; properties of electricity—mechanical, thermal, chemical, magnetic, physiological.

DYNAMICAL ELECTRICITY.—Voltaic pile, and its modifications; single fluid and two fluid batteries; contact theory of pile; chemical theory; direction of current in pile; poles; electrolysis; thermal and luminous effects of pile; mutual action of currents; induction of currents by currents; mutual action of currents and magnets; inductive action of the earth on currents; galvanometers; Ohm's theory; Rheostat; Ampere's theory of magnetism; thermo-currents; applications of electricity; telegraphs—several forms of; electro-metallurgy.

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The subjects of Examination in Chemistry will be—

Chemical Philosophy.
Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.
Crystallography.

4.—*Natural Science.*

Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Natural Science, will be examined in—

The Principles of Animal Structure and Classification.
The Principles of Vegetable Structure and Classification.
The Elements of Geology and Physical Geography.
The Laws of the Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals.

The Candidates for Honors will be expected to have a more intimate knowledge of the Pass Courses in Zoology and Botany, and will be required to determine, with the aid of a British Flora, species of the following botanical orders, viz.:—Ranunculaceæ, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatæ, Aroideæ, Orchideæ, Liliaceæ.

They are recommended to read Carpenter's "Principles of Comparative Physiology," as well as the Text-Book in Zoology recommended on p. 11.

5.—*Modern Languages.*

The Examination of Candidates for the Degree of B.A., with Honors in Modern Languages, will comprise the History, Philology, and Grammar of French, German, and Italian. Each Candidate must satisfy the Examiner in two at least of these languages. He will be required also to translate from English into the languages which he selects.

6.—*Any three of the following:—English Language and Literature; Logic; Metaphysics; History; Political Economy.*

The Course in English comprises—

The History and Structure of the English Language;
The History of English Literature from the Norman Conquest; and
A Special Examination on the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales; the First Book of Spenser's Fairy Queen; Shakespeare's Hamlet; Pope's Essay on Man; Johnson's Lives of Dryden and Pope.

The Honor Course in Logic comprises a more extensive and minute knowledge of the Pass Course, including: Inference, or Reasoning, in general; Analysis of Ratiocination; Functions and Logical value of Syllogism; Relation between Induction and Deduction; Demonstration; Deductive and Inductive Sciences; character of Inductive Logic; nature and ground of Induction; the Laws of Nature; Law of Universal Causation; Observation and Experiment; Methods and Examples of Experimental Inquiry; Composition and Plurality of Causes, and Intermixture of Effects, Deduction of Laws from instances, and their explanation and generalization; Hypotheses; Analogy.

The Honor Course in Metaphysics comprises a more extensive and minute knowledge of the Pass Course, namely:

Psychology (with special reference to the discussions concerning Knowledge).

General Metaphysics (with special reference to the discussions concerning Causation).

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A general knowledge of the History of Philosophy from Bacon to the present time. The candidate must also be prepared to be specially examined about some particular Author or School within the period just named, and which he shall have the option of selecting. The candidate must mention the Author or School he has selected when giving notice to the Secretary of his intention to offer himself for examination.

The Course in History comprises—

European History—the History of England and France from 1100 to 1500.
The History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1702 to 1820.

The Examination in Political Economy will comprise a complete elementary course of Political Economy.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN ARTS.

Any Bachelor in Arts of the Queen's University of one year's standing may offer himself for Examination for the Degree of M.A.

Each Candidate may select for his Examination any one of the following courses:—

Greek and Latin.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.
Modern Continental Languages.

Or any three of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

Candidates who adopt the Classical Course may select for their Examination any four Greek and four Latin Authors out of the following list, provided that of the four Latin authors two shall be prose and two verse:—

1867. *In Greek.*	1868. *In Greek.*
Pindar—Olympic Odes.	Pindar—Isthmian Odes.
Æschylus—Persæ and Septem C. Thebas.	Æschylus—Chœphori and Eumenides.
Sophocles—Electra and Ajax.	Sophocles—Ajax, Antigone.
Euripides—Heraclidæ and Hercules Furens.	Euripides—Heraclidæ and Hercules Furens.
Aristophanes—Nubes.	Aristophanes—The Frogs.
Herodotus—Books 5, 6.	Herodotus—Books 5, 6.
Thucydides—Book 8.	Thucydides—Book 5.
Plato—Selections from De Republicâ.*	Plato—The Republic, Book X.
Aristotle—Politics, Books 1, 2.	Aristotle—Nichom.: Ethics (Fitzgerald's Selections).
Demosthenes—De Coronâ.	Demosthenes—De Coronâ.
Composition in prose and verse.	Composition in prose and verse.

In Latin.

† Cicero—De Republicâ, De Legibus, De Oratore, De Finibus, Disputationes Tusculanæ, De Naturâ Deorum, Epistles, Orations—for Cluentius, Milo, and Plancius, and Philippics 1, 2.

Livy—First decade.
Tacitus.
Plautus.
Terence.
Lucretius.
Virgil.
Horace.
Propertius.
Ovid—Fasti.
‡Juvenal and Persius.

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* The portion prescribed for the Examinations of 1867 is from Book VI., ch. 15 (al. 14), p. 502, Ed. Step. (beginning οὐκοῦν ἐπειδὴ τοῦτο μόγις τέλος ἔσχε, κ.τ.λ.) to the end of Book VII.

† Any two of Cicero's larger treatises will together count as one of the four works which each Candidate may select for his examination. Cicero's Epistles will count as one work, and his Orations as another.

‡ Juvenal and Persius will be taken together and regarded as constituting one work.

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Prose Composition in Greek and Latin will form a part of the Classical Examination.

The Courses in Zoology and Botany are the same as those prescribed for the Degree of B.A. with Honors.

In Modern Languages Candidates will be examined in French, German, and Italian, and they must answer in at least two of these languages. They will be required to translate extracts from the works of different authors, and write a composition in the languages they select. They will have also to answer questions in Philology, Grammar, and Literature.

The Course in English comprises—

- The History, Structure, and comparative Philology of the English Language.
- The History of English Literature from the earliest times to the present day (including, therefore, what is commonly called the Anglo-Saxon Period).
- Special Examination.—Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, and Comus; Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel (Part I.); Bacon's Advancement of Learning.

The Pass Course in Logic comprises the B.A. Honor Course; and, in addition, the explanation of the Operations Subsidiary to Induction, especially Description, Definition, Nomenclature, Classification, Classification and Explanation of Fallacies.

The Honor Course in Logic comprises the above; and, in addition, the recent discussions regarding the Analytic of Logical Forms, and the Nature and Logical value of Induction.

The Pass Course in Metaphysics comprises the B.A. Honor Course; a general knowledge of the History of Philosophy, and especially of the discussions regarding First Principles in Ancient Greece and in Modern Times.

The Honor Course comprises the above, together with Aristotle's Ethics, Books 1, 2, Book 3, Ch. i. to v., and Book 6, Ch. i. to vi.; and Hamilton's Discussions on the Philosophy of the Unconditioned.

The Course in History comprises European History—the History of Germany and Italy from 1100 to 1500. The History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1689 to 1820, with a consideration of the constitutional changes during this period.

Candidates who graduate with Honors, will be arranged in three classes. Candidates who take a first class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a second class will receive a Prize and a Certificate of Honor: Candidates who take a third class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

The Examinations for the year 1867 will commence on the first Wednesday in October.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and of the course in which he wishes to be examined, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

Conditions to be fulfilled by the Colleges to be recognised by the Senate.

In order that any college may be recognised by the Senate as one whose students shall be entitled to rank as Collegiate Students, it ought to fulfil the following conditions:—

a. It should have a competent staff of professors instructing students in the course of studies prescribed by the Senate,

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as the curriculum for a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts.

b. Distinct courses of Lectures on all the subjects required by that curriculum should be regularly delivered, and catechetical Instruction should form part of each course.

c. Sessional Examinations should be held in all the subjects taught.

d. The college should possess sufficient apparatus and appliances to teach effectively the Physical and Natural Sciences.

FACULTY OF LAW.

I.—THE DIPLOMA IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

Candidates for the Diploma in Elementary Law must matriculate in the University, pursue the curriculum prescribed by the Senate, at some Law School recognised by the Senate, and pass a University Examination.

Candidates who shall have passed the First and Second Sessions of the curriculum for the Degree of B.A., before entering on their legal studies, will be admitted to the Examination for the Diploma after attending a two years' curriculum in Law, if recommended by the authorities of the school in which they study. Other Candidates shall attend Law Courses for three Sessions before presenting themselves.

Attendance on the various Courses includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

The University Examination for the Diploma in Elementary Law comprises the following subjects:—

Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.
Jurisprudence.
Civil Law.
Equity.
Common and Criminal Law.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

A Gold Medal and £10 will be awarded to the best answerer in a more extended Examination in the same subjects, if he be recommended by the Examiners as possessed of sufficient absolute merit.

II.—THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Graduates in Arts of at least one year's standing are admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.B., provided they have also completed at some Law School recognised by the Senate, the curriculum for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The Examination for the Degree of LL.B. embraces the following subjects:—

Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.
Jurisprudence.
Civil Law.

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Equity.
Common and Criminal Law.
Pleading, Practice, and Evidence.
Constitutional Law.

A Gold Medal and £10 will be awarded to the best answerer in a more extended Examination in the same subjects, if he be recommended as possessed of sufficient absolute merit.

III.—THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D. are admitted to Examination for that Degree, at the expiration of two years after they have obtained the Degree of LL.B.

They are examined in the Laws of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Ireland, and in International Law.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH.

Every Candidate for degrees in Medicine or Surgery, under the Supplemental Charter, is required to pass the Matriculation Examination of the Queen's University; two other University Examinations—the Previous Examination in Medicine, and the Degree Examination;—and to attend the courses hereinafter prescribed, at one or more Colleges or Schools recognised by the University for all or any of such courses.

The curriculum shall extend over at least four years, and be divided into Periods of not less than two academic years* each.

Candidates are recommended to pass the Matriculation Examination before entering on the Second Period.

It is recommended that the First Period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of Medical lectures:—

Chemistry.
Botany, with Herborizations for practical study, and Zoology.
Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Anatomy.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And that the Second Period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of Medical lectures:—

Anatomy and Physiology (*second course*).
Practical Anatomy (*second course*).
Theory and Practice of Surgery.
Midwifery.
Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Medical Jurisprudence.

In addition to the above courses of lectures, Candidates shall have attended in recognised institutions a course on French, German, or Italian, and a course on Experimental Physics during either the First or Second Period.

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* A Medical Academic Year is understood to be nine months, and does not include the summer vacation.

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Also, during the First Period—

Practical Chemistry (in a recognised Laboratory).*

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate), containing at least sixty beds; together with the Clinical lectures therein delivered, at least two each week—a Winter Session of six months.

And during the Second Period—

Practical Midwifery.—A certificate of having attended at a recognised Midwifery hospital, with the Clinical lectures therein delivered, for a period of three months; or of having attended a Midwifery Dispensary for the same period; or of having attended ten cases of Labour, under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of any Hospital or Dispensary where cases of Labour are treated.

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds; together with the Clinical lectures therein delivered—eighteen months; including either three Winter Sessions of six months each, or two Winter Sessions of six months each, and two Summer Sessions of three months each.

Medical Examinations are held in June, and in September and October.

The June Examinations are Pass Examinations, and commence on the Friday preceding the second Saturday in June.

The Honor Examinations commence in September, and are followed by Pass Examinations.

Each Candidate for Examination in June must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of June, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, along with his Certificates; and each Candidate for Examination in September or October must forward similar notice, along with his Certificates, on or before the first of September.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The Previous Examination may be passed either in June or September.

It is competent for students to present themselves for the Previous Examination at the termination of the First Period of the Curriculum, or at any subsequent period; but they are recommended not to put off undergoing this Examination, until the time when they come forward for their Degree Examination.

Before being admitted to Examination, each Candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of having completed the course recommended for study during the First Period of the Curriculum.

The Previous Examination comprises the subjects recommended for study during the First Period of the Curriculum, along with which any Candidate may present himself for Examination in Experimental Physics and a Modern Language, if he have already attended the prescribed Courses on these subjects.

The course of Experimental Physics to be prepared is—

IN MECHANICS.—Experimental proof of the parallelogram of forces; composition and resolution of parallel forces; conditions of equilibrium in the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, and screw; laws of motion—motion of falling bodies.

IN HYDROSTATICS.—Equilibrium of fluids; pressure of fluids on plane surfaces; methods of determining the specific gravity of solids, liquids, or gases; method of measuring the pressure of the atmosphere; Mariotte's law; construction and principle of syphon, barometer, manometer, air pump.

IN ACOUSTICS.—Cause of sound; its propagation and velocity in solids, liquids, or gases; reflection and refraction of sound; numerical evaluation of musical sounds; construction of syren; use of monochord.

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* By Practical Chemistry is to be understood a course of instruction in which the Student himself works in the Laboratory.

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In Heat.—Construction and use of thermometers and pyrometers; laws of the expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; fusion and solidification; specific heat; latent heat; action of freezing mixtures.

In Light.—Experimental proofs of laws of reflexion and refraction; formation of images by plane and spherical mirrors and by lenses; analysis of solar light; dispersion produced by a prism or lens; achromatic prism; achromatic lens; simple and compound microscope; polarization of light by reflexion; by transmission; colours of polarized light.

In Magnetism.—Natural and artificial magnets; neutral line and poles; mutual action of magnets; hypothesis of two magnetic fluids; magnetic induction; terrestrial magnetism; directive action of the earth; magnetic meridian; magnetic declination; inclination; intensity; methods of measuring their amount and variations.

In Electricity.—Development by friction; conductors and non-conductors; mutual action of bodies charged with electricity; measurement of electrical attractions and repulsions; theories of electricity; electrical induction; electroscopes and electrical machines; Leyden jar; properties of electricity—mechanical, thermal, chemical, magnetic, physiological.

Voltaic pile and its modifications; single and two fluid batteries; direction of current in battery; chemical, thermal, and luminous effects of battery; induction of currents by currents; mutual action of currents and magnets; galvanometers; application of electricity to telegraphy; induction coil.

The portions of Zoology to be prepared are—

- *a.* The general characters of the classes of the Animal Kingdom.
- *b.* The first principles of Animal Physiology.
- *c.* The comparative Anatomy and Classification of either the *Vertebrate* or the *Invertebrate* Animals—whichever is selected by the candidate.
- *d.* A special practical knowledge of the leading characters and classification of either some one Vertebrate class, or some one Invertebrate sub-kingdom.

Milne-Edwards' "Zoologie" is recommended as a text-book, or Dr. Knox's translation of it, published by Renshaw, London.

The portions of Botany to be prepared are those specified on page 11.

English Composition forms a part of all University Examinations.

Competitors for Honors will be examined in all the subjects of the Previous Examination, including Experimental Physics and a Modern Language.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes.

Candidates who postpone passing their Previous Examination until they present themselves at the Degree Examination are not eligible for Honors with the Previous Examination.

Both Honor and Pass Examinations will be held in September. The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

Degree Examinations in Medicine.

Examinations for the Degrees of M.D. and M.Ch. will be held in June and September.

Each Candidate must produce certificates to the following effect:—

1. Of having passed the Matriculation Examination of the Queen's University.
2. Of having passed the Previous Examination, unless the Candidate present himself for both Examinations simultaneously.
3. Of having attended all the prescribed Courses.

The Examination for the Degree of M.D. comprises the subjects recommended for study during the Second Period of Medical Education, along with Experimental Physics and one Modern Language, unless an Examination in these subjects shall have been already passed at the Previous Examination.

Appendix. VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

The Examination for the Degree of M.Ch. comprises in addition an examination in Operative Surgery.

Candidates who graduate with Honors will be arranged in three classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize: Candidates who take a Third Class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

The Examination for the Degree with Honors will commence in September, and will be followed by the Examination of those Candidates who seek to graduate without Honors.

The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Candidates for the Diploma in Civil Engineering are required:—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in a college recognised by the Queen's University the course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed two University Examinations.

The course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering usually extends over three Sessions, and comprises the following Curriculum:—

First Session, .	Mathematics (*first course*). Experimental Physics. Chemistry. Modern Languages. Geometrical Drawing. Office Work.
Second Session, .	Mathematics (*second course*). Mathematical Physics. Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography. Civil Engineering. Office Work. Field Work.
Third Session, .	Natural Philosophy (applied). Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Office Work. Field Work. Engineering Excursions.

Attendance on these courses in a college approved of by the University in all cases includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College authorities, as well as the catechetical parts of the courses of Lectures.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the authorities of the College, and under such regulations as they shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects are studied will be admitted, on the recommendation of the authorities of the College.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Authorities, be admitted to the Diploma after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the first and second Sessions is deemed by the College authorities satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the College Authorities will be accepted in lieu of attendance upon these courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

Appendix. VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

Candidates for the Diploma in Civil Engineering are required to pass two University Examinations,—the Previous Examination and the Diploma Examination.

Students who have completed their second Session must attempt the Previous Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have attempted, but failed to pass, the Previous Examination in October, will be admitted to a Supplementary Examination.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

The course for the Previous Examination includes French; Geometrical Drawing; Mathematics (*first course*); Mathematics (*second course*); Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping; Experimental Physics.

The first course of Mathematics is the same as the Pass Course for the Previous Examination in Arts (see p. 7).

The second course of Mathematics is the same as the Honor Course for the Previous Examination in Arts (see p. 8).

The course of Experimental Physics to be prepared is the same as that for the Degree of B.A. (see p. 10).

The Examination will be held in the month of October upon days which will be appointed from time to time by the Senate.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the 1st of October, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Examination for the Diploma in Civil Engineering will embrace the following subjects:—Engineering; Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping; Mathematical Physics; Natural Philosophy Applied; Chemistry; Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography. Each Candidate will also be required to produce at this Examination the Field-notes and Drawings of a Survey made by him.

Candidates who have completed the Engineering Course may present themselves as Candidates for the Diploma, either with Honors or without Honors.

The Pass Course in Mathematical Physics is the same as the Honor Course for the Previous Examination in Arts. (See pages 7 and 9.)

The Pass Course in Natural Philosophy Applied includes—

Method of estimating the work done by a machine; modulus of a machine; horse-power, meaning of—problems connected with; computation of expenditure of force in raising weights; the laws of friction; computation of work done in moving loads on horizontal or inclined planes; elasticity and rigidity of ropes and bars; the simple mechanical powers; equilibrium on an inclined plane with friction; pressure of earth on retaining walls; stability of retaining walls; equilibrium of roofs and framing; rectilinear motion of bodies subject to the action of a constant force; motion in a circle; centrifugal force; principle of vis viva; impact of non-elastic bodies—of perfectly elastic bodies; angular velocity; velocity ratio; transmission of motion—by linkwork—by rolling contact; crown and spur wheels; toothed wheels; cams; screws; endless screw; fly-wheel; parallel motion; theory of steam-engine; mechanical equivalent of

Appendix. VII. Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

heat; work done by evaporation of water—calculation of its amount; quantity of steam furnished by a given quantity of water; latent heat of steam; quantity of heat necessary to evaporate a given quantity of water; quantity of water necessary to condense a given quantity of steam; the resistance arising in the steam-engine from friction—from imperfect condensation of steam; method of determining these resistances; theory of engines working without expansion; maximum useful effect, with given rate of expansion.

The Honor Course in Mathematical Physics includes—

In Mechanics.—Composition and equilibrium of any number of forces applied to the same point—when entirely free—when restricted to a given smooth surface, or curve; equilibrium of parallel forces; equilibrium of couples; equilibrium of a rigid system—when entirely free—when constrained by a fixed axis; determination of the centre of gravity of a curve, surface, or solid; Guldin's theorems; catenary—its properties; form of curve when law of density is known; principle of virtual velocities—its applications to the ordinary problems of statics; friction—its laws; laws of motion; general equations of motion; rectilinear motion of a point subjected to any force *in vacuo*; parabolic motion; motion on a given smooth curve; circular pendulum; cycloidal pendulum; moment of inertia of a body round any axis; motion round a fixed axis—centre of oscillation—centre of percussion—pressure on axis; impact.

Candidates will be required to apply the above principles to examples such as those given by Wrigley and Walton.

In Hydrostatics.—General equations of equilibrium of fluids; surfaces of equal pressure in fluids acted on by any forces; division of fluids into liquids and gases; liquids, equilibrium of—pressure on plane surfaces; centre of pressure—determination of, for plane surfaces—principle of Archimedes; specific gravity—methods of determining, for solids, liquids, and gases—instruments employed in determining; equilibrium of a floating body; metacentre; efflux of liquids through small orifices; equilibrium of gases; Mariotte's law; theory of mountain barometer.

In Optics.—Intensity of light at different distances, and on surfaces at different inclinations to luminous rays; shadow and penumbra; reflected light, fundamental law of, and its experimental proof; determination of conjugate foci of a pencil incident on a plane surface; images formed by reflexion from a plane surface; images formed by reflexion from two plane surfaces inclined at an angle; reflexion of a pencil incident nearly perpendicularly on a spherical surface; march of conjugate foci; relative positions of the object and image in a spherical reflector; determination of the form of the image when the object is a plane curve; refracted light—fundamental law of, and its experimental proof; index of refraction; conjugate foci of pencil refracted by a medium bounded by parallel plane surfaces; refraction of a ray by any number of media bounded by parallel plane surfaces; the prism—deviation produced by—case where total deviation is a minimum; determination of refractive index of a solid—of a liquid—of a gas; refraction of a pencil nearly perpendicular to a spherical surface—march of conjugate foci; lenses—six forms of spherical lenses; refraction through a thin lens; march of conjugate foci; images formed by lenses; refraction by a lens of any thickness; analysis of solar light; Fraunhofer's lines; dispersion produced by refraction through a prism; case when dispersion is a minimum; dispersion by refraction through two prisms; achromatism; dispersive power—measure of it, method of determining it; dispersion by a lens; chromatic aberration by a lens; condition of achromatism between two lenses; description of the eye and its several parts—the eye considered as an instrument of vision; optical instruments—simple microscope, camera lucida, camera obscura, stereoscope, astronomical telescope, Gallilean telescope, Newtonian telescope, compound microscope; field of view in telescope; magnifying power; Huygen's eye-piece; terrestrial eye-piece; common astronomical eye-piece; law of atmospheric refraction; explanation of pheuomenon of rainbow.

In Astronomy.—Astronomical instruments—sextant, transit instrument, equatorial telescope, vernier, reading microscope, sidereal clock; the earth—its figure; measurement of a degree of a meridian; mean density of the earth—outline of the methods used for its determination; rotation of the earth on its axis; orbit of the earth—its shape, how determined; the moon—its orbit relatively to the earth—its distance, how determined—explanation of its phases; lunar eclipses—calculation of; the sun—its form and size, how known—its mean density—its parallax; Kepler's laws—planetary motions in conformity with; right ascension and declination; geocentric and heliocentric latitude and longitude; comets—motions of; application of astronomy to geography—to navigation—to chronology.

Appendix.
VII.
Regulations under Supplemental Charter.

The Honor Course in Natural Philosophy Applied includes the Pass Course, with the following additions:—

Effect of friction on levers—wheel and axle—pulley—screw; equilibrium of a heavy chain; catenary; rectilinear motion in a resisting medium; calculation of moments of inertia of a straight line—a cylinder—a cone—a sphere; rotation round a fixed axis; pressure on axis; compound pendulum; Ballistic pendulum; centre of percussion; impact of imperfectly elastic bodies; theory of steam-engines working with expansion; the rate of expansion corresponding to maximum useful effect.

The Examinations for the Diploma in Civil Engineering will commence on the last Tuesday in September, and end on the second Tuesday in October. The Honor Examination will precede the Pass.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary of the University, on or before the 1st of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The Candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in three classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize: Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize: Candidates who take a Third Class will receive a Certificate of Honor.

FEES.

The following University Fees are to be paid by the respective Candidates to the Secretary of the University a fortnight before the time of Examination: they will not be returned in case of rejection, but will exempt the Candidate from further payment if he present himself again:—

	£	s.	d.
Matriculation Examination,	0	10	0
B.A.,	1	0	0
M.A.,	3	0	0
Diploma in Elementary Law,	2	0	0
LL.B.,	1	0	0
LL.D.,	3	0	0
Previous Examination in Medicine,	2	0	0
M.D.,	3	0	0
M.Ch.,	5	0	0
Previous Examination in Engineering,	1	0	0
Diploma in Engineering,	2	0	0

Non-Collegiate Students in Arts shall also pay an annual fee of £1, to be lodged in each academic year a fortnight before the first term Examination which they attend.

Appendix.

VIII.
Meetings of the Senate.

APPENDIX VIII.

MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

Meeting of the Senate and Public Meeting of the University, June 20, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
Robert Adams, M.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, July 11, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Richard Griffith, bart., LL.D.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
Robert Adams, M.D.
Sir Robert Peel, bart., G.C.B., M.P., &c.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Killaloe.
Thomas A. Shillington, J.P.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, October 6, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.ST.P., F.R.S., &c.
The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Robert Adams, M.D.
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart., M.P., G.C.B., &c.
The Lord Bishop of Killaloe.
Thomas A. Shillington, J.P.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl, K.ST.P.
The Lord Clermont.
The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate and Public Meeting of the University, October 11, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Robert Adams, M.D.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, November 8, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Robert Adams, M.D.
The Lord Bishop of Killaloe.
Thomas A. Shillington, J.P.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl, K.ST.P.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
David Ross, M.A., LL.B.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, November 14, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Robert Adams, M.D.
The Lord Clermont.
The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
David Ross, M.A., LL.B.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, November 15, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

MEETINGS OF THE SENATE—*continued.*

The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
David Ross, M.A., LL.B.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Meeting of Senate, December 5, 1866.

Present:

The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The President of Queen's College, Galway.
Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, bart., M.D.
James Gibson, M.A.
Robert Adams, M.D.
Thomas A. Shillington, J.P.
The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.
The Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
David Ross, M.A., LL.B.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*

Stated Meeting of Senate, January 7, 1867.

Present:

The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The President of Queen's College, Cork.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
William K. Sullivan, PH.D.
G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., F.R.S., *Sec.*